CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28518—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.
Qts. pts. 12-0 8-8 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc Qts. 12-0 12-8 Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien 22-0 12-0 After Dinner—Chateau Lafite 37-8 19-12
For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „ Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I. CATHAY	3283	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3267	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Duc. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtingor	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	13th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhes and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.
Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.
No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.
The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.
Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.
By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette,* Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	65	0	73	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen...	40	0	44	8
This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.				
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	36	0	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen.....	32	0	35	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

FILTERS. We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. FILTERS.

SOUND WHITE TEETH Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SKIN IRRITATION Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.
We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.
SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.
HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.
SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.
SHIRTS. Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.
SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.
SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.
SHIRTS. Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 12-8.
SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk. Each, Rs. 8-8.
SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.
SHIRTS. Plain, Fancy wove Flannels. Each, Rs. 8-8.
SHIRTS. Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless. Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. F. S. MADON & CO. 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ..	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour....	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ..	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet..	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1891, at 5-45 P. M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

A EUROPEAN FIRM ESTABLISHED in BOMBAY, with the object of extending their business, wish to ARRANGE with a PRIVATE CAPITALIST for an advance up to Rs. 10,000, against good security.
Apply to "No. 60," care of this office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.
The HONORABLE FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJEE JAIRAM and LAKHMIDASS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
GANGJI AKHAT, of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khaduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khaduck aforesaid.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the decretal order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Fifteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities, affecting the Estate of Mohunji Hurji, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Eighteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal order.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1891.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.
Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.
Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.
Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.
Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."
Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.
All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.
Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.
For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,
An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.
Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.
The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."
An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—
"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen. (Sd.) H. F. W."
"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment. (Sd.) W. H. DEM."
"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.
"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.
"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.
When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse. (Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING
For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose to immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft., 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, Fishes.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE "ANCIENT MARINER"

will be performed

AT A CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL

On TUESDAY, the 1st SEPT., 1891, at 9-15.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after TUESDAY, 25th Aug., 1891.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats ..... „ 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

LADIES' SKATES 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

Every care is taken by the Management to keep these Sessions Select.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions, and a BAND will play at the EVENING.

NUGENT & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st August, 1891.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

SPECIAL light textures for Indian Wear, cut and finished in the very best Style.

PRICE LIST:

Semi Dress Coats, Rs 40, 45, 50.
White Dress Vests " 10 to 12.
Dress Suits, complete, Rs. 75 to 105.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 22nd August, 1891, on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 5th September, 1891, on production of the share certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1891, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1,20,000 by the creation of 300 new, of Rs. 200 each.

Should the Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a "Special Resolution" to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,

MOWJEE NARONDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Dated, 22nd August, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

369, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution appointing H. M. Phipson, Esq., a member of the Corporation.

2. Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a reply to Government Notification, No. 2819, dated 11th August, 1891, calling on the Corporation to show cause why they shall not be required under Section 518 of the Municipal Act to provide an hospital for the reception of patients suffering from dangerous diseases.

3. Appointments of Executive Engineer and Executive Health Officer.

Notice of motion from Rahimtula M. Sayani, Esq., proposing the re-election of Rienzi Walton, Esq., M.I.C.E., as Executive Engineer.

Notice of motion from Dosabhai Framjee, Esq., C.S.I., proposing the re-election of Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, as Health Officer.

4. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the work of pointing with Indian patent stone the walls of the settling and the distributing basins of the John Hajy Grant Reservoir; as also such other portions of works within those basins as may be found necessary. The cost to be met out of the balance available from the original grant for the work.

5. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to authorise the Commissioner to purchase four of Worthington's 15 million gallon pumps and steam engines required for the future working of the Love Grove Sewage Pumping station, at a cost of Rs. 3,38,239 for the pumps and engines, *plus* Rs. 31,356 for the cost of masonry work or with contingencies Rs. 4,00,000:—to be paid for by advances pending the raising of the necessary Loan and to dispose of the existing engines and machinery and to adopt such measures as may be considered desirable for the disposal of the Pawai Water Works pumps and engines as soon as the Tansa water is supplied for consumption in Bombay.

6, 7, 8 and 9: Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect. "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 31,500 for the purchase of three steam Fire Engines (Rs. 28,500), and two manuals (Rs. 3,000); the cost to be met also by the transfer of Rs. 31,500 from the current year's Budget for interest and sinking fund on a Loan of Rs. 5,50,000 for the erection of Fire Brigade quarters and stables.

That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the refund of Rs. 880-14-4 to Mr. Pandoo Rama, the lessee of the right to catch fish in the Storm Water Reservoir as compensation for the loss sustained by him when the Reservoir was run dry.

That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the renewal of the available balance of Rs. 9,127-9-5 out of the Victoria Garden's receipts for the past year, for expenditure during the current year, on filling up low lying ground therein.

That the Corporation be recommended to sanction an advance of Rs. 20,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of purchasing ten lakhs of the best bricks suitable for drainage and other departmental works from the makers direct.

10. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting budget transfers.

11, 12, 13. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—

"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing off of (1) Rs. 357-2, being the difference between the cost price and the reduced rate of one anna per foot of 100 running feet of 6" cracked stoneware pipes issued to the Health Department.

(2) Rs. 1890, being the book value of 30 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st May 1891.

(3) Rs. 6,382-8-0, being the book value of 24 bullocks that died and 90 which were sent to Pinjrapol—total 114—during the quarter ending 28th February 1891.

(4) Rs. 3, 260-8-0 from the dead stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 105 old fixed dust-bins which have been replaced by carts."

14. Letter No. 10637, dated 4th August 1891, from the Commissioner, replying *seriatim* to the questions put in para. 3 of the Corporation's Resolution No. 3711, dated 9th July 1891, on the subject of water supply.

15. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to inform Srikrishna Vasudeo Daradher and others that the Health Officer reports that the Milch Cattle Stable in Khetwadi complained of is kept in a fair condition.

17. Letter from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, forwarding Annual Report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1890-91, and Government Resolution thereon.

18. Memorandum from the Commissioner, asking that the name of Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas may be joined with that of Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas in the deed of conveyance of certain ground sold by the Corporation.

19. Letter from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding copy of the award made by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., on the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay, vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied.

20. Memorandum from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., being inserted in place of that of Mr. Dewjee Asa, in the Corporation's Resolution No. 3719, dated 9th July 1891.

21. Notice of motion from Mr. H. M. Phipson of his intention to move that the Commissioner be authorized to adopt measures to lessen the number of Crocodiles infesting the artificial lakes from which this city obtains its water supply and that the Standing Committee be asked to recommend from what account the necessary funds should be provided.

By order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 21st August 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glasswares, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," nearly new, handsome Kanga and Satsuma Daulton and Crown Derby table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome black Australian cobs, beautifully matched, to go in single and double harness, fast and steady, a handsome strong brown Australian mare, fast and steady, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, sets of single and double English harness, &c., &c; also English and French Library wines, provision, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the Chapel, near the Tram Stable, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., &c., the property of N. J. Sassoon, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE AND GOLD AND SILVER AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Hornby Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's office, a large quantity of solid silverware, and gold and silver, and diamond jewellery, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees "Shepherd Trust" Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises the lease of the property for a term of 50 years in a plot of land containing 1000 square yards and the building standing on the ground situated at Clare and Shepherd Roads, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Shepherd Road, on the south by the Jews' Cemetry, on the west by the Clare Road, and on the east by other property belonging to the Trustees of the Shepherd Trust.

For further particulars and condition of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously privately disposed of) the following valuable properties on WEDNESDAY, the 30th proximo, at 4 p.m.

AT 4 P.M.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring sixty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Vagheshri Road, on or towards the west by public road leading to Government Tank, on or towards the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Kama, Ardesir, Framjee and others.

The said piece of land, besides being very suitable for mills and other building purposes, contains a large number of date trees, mango trees, &c, &c; there is a big tank and two wells in the said piece of land.

The said piece of land is Inam land, only a portion about 9,210 square yards is Government Pension land, which is entered in the rent roll of the Collector of Bombay, under new survey No. 2-2424 and 1-2432.

AT 5, P.M. ON THE SAME DAY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 6,053 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South and West by Hindu ground and on or towards the East by the property of the Indo-China Mill.

The said piece of land is Inam land and is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward F No. 1113 and street No. 41.

For the plan of both the properties and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 24, 1891.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

9 cases T. Red cambrics, 24 yards.
50 coils galvanized wire fencing.
25 cases white shirting.
1 case 24 ideal lamps.
1 „ gilt mouldings.
1 Meagher's ½ plate camera, with slides, and Steinhil's patent lens drop shutter, wide angle lens, and folding stand.
1 Raymond's camera and lense.
3 ¼ and ½ plate lenses and 1 Portrait lens.

On account of the concerned—a quantity of iron sheets, bars and hoops, and bobbins.

On account of the concerned ex. s.s. Sutlej—

1 case containing boys' caps, ladies' hats, trimmings, ribbons, children's sun hats, plush ostrich boas, bonnets, &c.

By order of the Admisnistrator-General the effects of the late Mr. E. Sutton, consisting of gold and silver lockets, buttons, chain, ring, carrings, silver spoon, foot ruler, triangles and compass, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 50-inch universal premier bicycle, by Hillman, Herbert, and Cooper, Coventry, ball-bearings to front wheel and cone-bearing to hind wheel.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of a Moiety or Half-Share in a Landed Property in 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Oka Otta, Jiva Ludha, Moti Bhoota, and Joosa Bhoota, trading under the name of Oka, Otta and Company, and on account and at the risk of Shunker Ramchandra, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of February, 1889—

All that the moiety or half-share in all that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1905, new No. 9037, old Survey No. 524, and new Survey No. 5268, together with the messuage and building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 6612, and street Nos. 75, 77, and which premises are situate on the east side of 2nd Carpenter Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by 2nd Carpenter Street, on the north by sweepers' gully and the house of Mudon Madhavrao, and on the south by the property of Moridhur Kuchoo, and the said property are in the premises of the said Shunker Ramchandra and Ragoonath Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 34, Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glasswaro, crockery, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. PARKINSON, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 24, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 355 of 1889.

Jamilabibi..... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Hajee Syed Imadoodin and others ..... *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the consent decree made herein on the 11th March, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Timbker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1238, Collector's new No. 8404, old Survey No. 1/2301, and new Survey No. 3812, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 58, and now under No. 60, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Ally Khan bin Hoosein Khan, but now in that of the tenants of the first two defendants in the said suit, and bounded on the east by the said Timbker Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the chawl of Tamizudin Sarang, and on the south by the house of Hassan Khan Goree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJEE, and DINSHAW, plaintiff's Attorneys, or to Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, Attorney for the first and second defendants, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A BUNGALOW AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the bungalow at Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, OILS IN DRUMS, EMPTY CASKS, COIR AND COTTON ROPES, PUKHALS, SHEDS, SCANTLING, IRON PERSIAN WHEEL, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1891, at 2 p.m., at Vulibhoy Khanbhoy's yard, Waree Bunder, Hospital Lane, Mazagon, consisting a quantity of empty hogsheads, (casks) kegs, drum of oils, hoop iron, hoops, iron weights, bamboo triangles, coir and cotton ropes and strings Persian wheel (iron); pukhals, doles, mussaks, buckets, gunny pathals, boards, planks, joists, wood, bamboos, screws (bolts); stoves, tyre bars, C. I. kettles, iron rail pieces, hooks, broken treasury, buckles, old tables, couch, chairs, wooden powrss, shafts, old hose leather, leather lace, dhapa stones, old trollies, cart; old numda, mops, empty boxes, grain screens, sieves, broken grain mills and ship pumps, coal soot, iron water pipes, &c., &c.

Also materials of corrugated iron tiled and country tiled sheds, wooden chowky, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 24, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. & C. I Railway Company's Goods Station, at Carnac Bunder—

About 200 bags grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case khakee dress brocade.
1 „ Turkey red cambrics.
2 „ „ shirtings.
1 „ colored Jaconcts.
1 „ fancy woolen tweed.
2 „ white shirtings.
2 „ white check Doria.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey mulls and jaconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 24, 1891.

FOR RENT SIMLA, 1892.

PART OF THE BUSINESS PREMISES of the SIMLA FANCY REPOSITORY on the Mall.

Apply on the Premises.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's GOVT.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. „ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... „ 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negociates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interes allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,

and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0. ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 952½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	31,250	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	167
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	1(1)xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	13,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	91
Bellary B & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	2,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1037
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	410xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	570
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguniah Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	600
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	365xd
India Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	620
Jaffer Alli	600	50	50	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	740
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lord Reay (late Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Madras United	1,800	1,000	1,000	20	995
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,025
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Manockjee Petit	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	100	all	Rs. 60	1305
Morarji Gocul das	5,000	25	25	5	125
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,00	1,00	7	1,090
National	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	105
New Great	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	3834
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	745xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	51
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,319	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	561
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	20
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	12
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	55
Bremla Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	3 5
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 2	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	845
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	163½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	502½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	285
Sabapathy (Hollary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sawson	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	104
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	135	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33½	370
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	20	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 37½	925xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	10	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	Nil	105
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 1	165
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	10	7	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	20	17	28½	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharance Ice and Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,00	20	440
Prince of Wales Fire Fr.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	..	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	190xd
Telephone Co.	9,20	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-3
China Leaf	,,	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	21-10 ,,
Do. Old	,,	21-13 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	22-3
English Sovereigns	,,	14-1
Do. Dragons	,,	13-15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	108-1
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,,	108-2
Sycee Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Ripon Club, First Floor, at 8-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Fultala (s), and Kohinur (s), from Calcutta; and Kepha (barque), Port Natal. Yesterday :—Clyde (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Waverley (s), and Sirdhana (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Chilka (s), Zanzibar, &c. Yesterday :—Alderley (s), for Hull; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Surat entered the Dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif Clio left the Dock on Saturday.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Nowroji Hill, touching the death of an old Hindu woman named Dulubai, aged 60 years. At 2 p. m. on Saturday she went to Nowrojee Hill to dig red earth for sale, and when she stood up after digging on the top of the hill, the earth under her feet sunk and the deceased was thrown over the side of the hill into a quarry hole—a depth of about fifty feet. The police sent in a Hindu, who brought out the body of the deceased in half-an-hour. There is a depth of fifteen feet of water in the quarry. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF A PRISONER IN JAIL.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Baboonath Malloo. The deceased was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the late Mr. Ryan, and was undergoing the term of sentence passed on him. On the 1st of July last the deceased fell ill, and was admitted to the Jail Hospital, where he died on Friday last. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died of dysentery. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The Committee of this Club, which gave three public performances in English last cold season on the boards of the Novelty Theatre, have decided to hold monthly reunions of members for readings, recitations and music on the fourth Monday in each month; the first of such meetings will be held at the Ripon Club, first floor, this evening, at 8-30 p.m. The Committee have drawn up an entertaining programme for the occasion, including the Court scene from "The Merchant of Venice," a recitation from the "Taming of the Shrew," and vocal and instrumental music. Members are requested to be present at the meeting with their friends.

THE GROUPING OF PUBLIC STATUES.—A correspondent, E. R. R., writes :—"The annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute is called for this (Monday) evening, when a proposition is to be brought forward to authorise the Directors to let the ground-floor for a shop. If this were carried out, the fine statue of the late venerable David Sassoon will be veiled from view by the storage of goods, &c. May I, therefore, suggest to the Board of Directors the propriety of addressing a representation to the "Statue Committee" to fix an eligible site for placing David Sassoon's statue among the proposed group. The lamented Jewish gentleman was second to none in point of philanthropy and good citizenship, and must rank with his contemporaries, the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ready-money, and Juggonnath Sunkersett.

A CARRIAGE COLLISION.—Gopal Bana was placed in the dock at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of furious driving on Friday evening. Haji Ebrahim Haji Waydevie, a merchant, appeared to complain, and deposed that he was driving his carriage through Nagdevie Street on Friday afternoon. The accused approached along the Mandvie Road, and as the complainant's vehicle was entering the same thoroughfare, it was run into and had its lamp smashed and a panel damaged, from colliding with the shaft of the prisoner's carriage. Both a policeman and the complainant called out to the prisoner to slacken his pace to anent an accident, but he did not listen to the warning, and consequently the carriages collided, one of the occupants in the merchant's conveyance narrowly escaping injury. The Bench convicted the accused and imposed a fine of Rs. 10.

STEALING WEIGHTS AND SCALES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Narai Luxman and Bahadur Khan Shirkhan were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of weights and scales, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Ramkrishna Gunudin and two others. It appeared that for the last two months the accused had made it their business to steal weights and scales from the shops of vegetable dealers and sell them. On Monday night they broke into a shop, and stealing the weights and scales, absconded, but they were arrested by the police on suspicion while trying to dispose of the scales, and subsequently the police ascertained that the scales were stolen and the accused were notorious thieves. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted them on the evidence and sentenced the first to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CARELESS DRIVING.—Mahadoo Trimbuck, a *rekkla* driver, was charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, by Inspector Nolan with rash and negligent driving and causing hurt to a Mahomedan boy, named Mahomed Abdul Kadur, on the 7th instant. The lad, after being detained in hospital through sustaining dislocation to three of his ribs on the left side, appeared and deposed to being knocked down by the bullocks of the accused who drove over him. The witness did not hear the prisoner call out to him, and after the accident he became unconscious. Another companion was playing with him at the time near a *Borah's* shop in the Cheera Bazar, but he managed to escape. Other witnesses testified to the accident. The Magistrate remarked that there was a deal of negligence in driving in Bombay, which must be put down. He convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 20, awarding Rs. 15 as compensation to the complainant.

A RASH ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Ingram of the Docks brought up Abdul Rahman Allabux, a dock labourer, aged 19 years, on a charge of committing a rash act on the 20th instant. The evidence proved that the prisoner inflicted a contused wound to the left eye of another labourer, named Abba Vittoo, by shooting up a bamboo from No. 4 hold of a steamer in the Victoria Docks. His motive for hurling up the bamboo was because it fell upon him while he was seated on some bags in the vessel's hold. It would appear that the bamboo dropped from a bundle as they were removed from one hold to another. The force with which the stick was thrown up dazed the complainant for a time, and when the police were summoned, they removed the complainant to hospital and took the accused into custody. Abdul denied that it was his intention to inflict the injury, and was not aware that the complainant was standing above the hatch. The police applied for an adjournment till the complainant recovered and the case was postponed for a fortnight. The Magistrate admitted the accused to bail in Rs. 50, personal recognisance, and one surety for a like amount.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Richardson, eight men were charged at the instance of Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of Licenses, for storing oil without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, represented the accused, and Mr. Bennett prosecuted on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. Khunderao contended that his clients were not bound to take out licenses under section 394 of the Municipal Act, and that the schedule fixing the license fees wat not a part of the Act, the same as Schedule M was, in which latter case, he said, no fees were leviable, as none were mentioned therein. Mr. Bennet pointed out that, so far as section 394 of the Act was concerned, the solicitor for the defence was right, but if he referred to section 479 (2) of the said Act, he would find that a fee was leviable, and the schedule under which the fees were chargeable was approved and sanctioned, both by the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation, and that therefore it had the force of law. Referring to section 480 of the Act, Mr. Bennett stated that the formalities therein prescribed had been observed in these cases. Mr. Khunderao urged that the fees were heavy, whereupon Mr. Bennett pointed out that the Commissioner had very carefully revised the old schedule, and that the present one fixed very reasonable fees. The Magistrate directed the accused to pay the necessary fees and the legal expenses connected with the case.

YERAODA JUVENILE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

THE following Resolution has been issued by Government in the Judicial Department :—

The year opened with 60 boys on the rolls of the Reformatory; 41 new boys were admitted in the year, and 37 were withdrawn by release or by transfer to a jail, leaving 64 juveniles in the Reformatory at the end of the year. The daily average was 61. The ages of the newly admitted lads varied from 11 to 14, and almost all were illiterate when admitted. Six of the new-comers had a record of one or more convictions against them.

2. Discipline appears to have been well maintained, and the health of the boys was fairly good. There was no death and only one case of serious illness. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that the loss of weight in the case of a number of the inmates, which was commented on in the Resolution reviewing the report for 1889, did not recur in 1890, except in one case due to illness.

3. Of 32 boys whose career subsequent to release was ascertained, only three returned to crime, while 25 were reported to be earning an honest livelihood. This is some indication of the beneficial influence of the Reformatory training; but only three of the boys appear to be following the trades taught in the School. A sum of Rs. 30 earned under the mark system was paid to boys released during the year.

4. As directed in the Resolution of the previous year, the Superintendent has improved the statement of factory and garden profits, from which it appears that the employment of the boys in 1890 yielded a net profit of Rs. 970, or Rs. 26-3-8 per head of workers. Considering that the institution is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 8,717, these results can hardly be considered satisfactory, but the Superintendent appears to have had much difficulty with the workmen employed as instructors.

5. The report of the Superintendent addressed to the Inspector-General of Prisons is dated the 20th February, 1891, but it did not reach Government till the end of June. In future, under the orders in Governmen Resolution No. 3868, dated the 21st July, 1891, the Inspector-General will submit this report, with his remarks, at the same time as the report on jails. The Superintendent should be directed to number the paragraphs of his report.

A. C. LOGAN,
Actg. Un.-Secy. to Govt.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Henshaw's Buildings, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

We, your directors, have the pleasure to lay before you our report, with the audited accounts, for the year ending 30th June 1891, and in doing so we feel confident that the result will be considered satisfactory, considering that we have had to contend against a daily declining market as well as against a large stock held by the contractors referred to in our last report. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 92,991-3-0, from which Rs. 30,000 have been credited to the depreciation fund account. An *ad interim* dividend at Rs. 12-8 0 per share was paid in February last, absorbing Rs. 29,862-8-0. The balance, Rs. 33,129-11-0, we recommend be appropriated as under :—Payment of a further dividend of Rs. 12½ per share or 10 per cent. for the year, Rs. 29,862-8; to be transferred to the reserve dividend fund account, Rs. 3,266-30; total, Rs. 33,128-11-0. The mill, with contents and cotton and yarns, has been insured for a total of Rs. 8,94,000. Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter, of Messrs. Libetter and Co., examined the stocks at Hubli on the 30th June last and found the same correct. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote resigned his seat on the board on the 11th December last on account of failing health, and his son, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, was appointed in his stead under section 91 of the articles of association of the Company, and this appointment we now ask you to confirm. A few months after his retirement, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote died, and we express our regret at the loss of a colleague who had rendered valuable services to the Company from its starting. Mr. R. Valentine Reid, whose turn it was to retire, resigned his seat on the board on the 12th May last, and Mr. Isaac Alcock was appointed chairman. Messrs. Wilson, T. Lidbetter, and Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal offer themselves to be re-appointed as auditors.

The report of the directors, with the audited accounts, was approved and adopted. The payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, free of income tax, was sanctioned, payable on and after the 31st instant, and the balance of Rs. 3,266-3-0 was credited to the reserve dividend fund account. The appointment of Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote as a director was confirmed. Mr. V. S. Rodrigues was appointed a director in place of Mr. R. V. Reid, resigned. Messrs. Wilson, T. Lidbetter, and Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. In consideration of Mr. J. S. Chrystal being one of the promoters of the Company, and having regard to his present affliction brought on by his overwork in the Company's interests, the meeting authorised the directors to extend his leave for a further period of one year on such terms as to payment as they may think proper. The Rev. Mr. Greig spoke in support of this resolution, remarking that Mr. Chrystal was entitled to very considerate treatment at their hands, and this opinion was endorsed by the chairman. The meeting recorded its deep regret at the death of the late Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., who was one of its directors from the commencement of the Company and its first chairman, and rendered to the Company very valuable service by his counsel and guidance. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they had managed the affairs of the Company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 15th August 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	27,393	25,673	1,630	..	24,117	..
Goods	23,829	15,838	7,961	..	72,829	..
Other earnings	2,193	1,343	850	..	8,010	..
Weekly total	53,325	42,884	10,411	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	4,08,665	3,03,709	..	..	1,04,956	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st August, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·798
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	82·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	332
Fall of Rain	0·77
Total fall during month	4·55
year	51·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. E. DWYER GRAY writes to the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* :—"Dear Sir,—Now that Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon have definitely declared themselves against the leadership of Mr. Parnell, I can no longer, in justice to myself, withhold the fact that for some time past my views have been almost similar to those expressed with such lucidity and force by Mr. John Dillon. Mr. Parnell, by his recent marriage, has rendered it impossible that he should ever be recognised by the Catholic people of Ireland. Mr. Parnell has thus of his own act, and with full knowledge of the consequences, rendered himself impossible as the leader of a united people. The marriage is no marriage according to the teaching of the Catholic Church, and it is simply preposterous to think of carrying on the national movement under a leader to whom the Church is unanimously opposed. Moreover, Mr. Parnell's letter in reference to Mr. Campbell does not leave it open for me any longer to support him. These things, taken in connection with the fact that three Irish counties have declared against Mr. Parnell, leave me no alternative but to advocate a change of leadership. I supported Mr. Parnell until he himself, by his own act, made it impossible for me to do so, by removing, by his own act, the doubt as to certain occurrences which I among many, many others shared up to a very recent date."

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LADY.

ON Friday night, a young Parsee lady, named Ambaijee, daughter of Pestanjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, about 19 years of age, died suddenly at her house in Bora Bazaar street, from the effects of opium poisoning. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, who held an inquest on the body of the deceased on Saturday morning, it appeared that the deceased was always healthy and cheerful and had no apparent reason to commit suicide. At the inquest, Virbaijee, mother of the deceased, said that her daughter Ambaijee was 19 years of age and was unmarried and always enjoyed good health. At 4 p. m. on Friday she went out, leaving the deceased and her elder sister Soonabai in the house in good health. When she returned home at 7-30 p. m., she found the deceased lying in bed. She appeared to be ill, and witness asked her what was the matter, when she replied that she felt giddy. Witness at once sent for Dr. Temuljee Bhickajee Nariman, who came at 8 p. m., when the deceased was unconscious. The doctor felt her pulse and then said hat the deceased was suffering from the effects of poison. In about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the doctor, the deceased died. Witness did not know that the deceased was in any trouble or that she was distressed about anything. Soonabai, elder sister of the deceased, deposed that at 4 p.m. on Friday, her mother went out, leaving the deceased and herself in the house. At 4-45 p.m., Dossabhoy Jeevanjee, a Guzorati tutor in the family, came when they were in a room, and he inquired of the deceased why she looked ill, and the deceased replied that she felt giddy. Dossabhoy then told her to lie down. She accordingly went to her room and lay down in her bed. The master called at the deceased's house every day from 7 to 9 a.m. to give tuition to the children, and visited the family as a friend every evening. Dr. Temuljee Nariman said that on Friday evening he was called to see the deceased, who, when he went to her house at 8 o'clock, was in a comatose state, and almost pulseless. He told her mother that the deceased had taken narcotic poison. She died five minutes after Dr. Temuljee saw her. Dr. Sydney Smith was of opinion that the deceased died by opium poisoning. After recording some corroborative evidence, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above Fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. Manordas Harakhchand	101
Mr. Narotam Bhow	25
Total..	126
The amounts previously subscribed	10,759
Total..	10,885

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.
Shroff Majan, thorough Gokhalbhai Moolchand	400
Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai	100
Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata	100
Mr. Rawjee Bhagwan	51
Mr. Narotam Bhow	25
Total..	676
The amounts previously paid into the Bank of Bombay	7,154
Total...	7,830

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th August 1891, as compared with the statement of the 18th August :—

LIABILITIES.	August 11. Rs. A. P.	August 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,49,53,276 3 3	2,41,68,045 5 9
Other Deposits, &c.	7,68,01,935 7 0	7,56,42,522 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,02,094 13 10	6,23,874 4 7
Sundries	29,33,455 4 4	28,83,939 9 2
Rs.	13,00,40,821 12 5	12,8 1,16,381 10 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,19,02,986 8 0	1,23,05,681 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts.	80,89,808 4 0	80,90,343 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	82,59,044 14 1	79,52,413 13 5
Credits on do.	53,37,124 10 1	58,14,126 4 3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,65,15,345 11 10	1,58,49,177 2 4
Balances with other Banks	7,24,561 7 3	7,28,210 10 9
Bullion	10,42,218 8 2	9,46,481 15 2
Dead Stock	12,13,670 0 9	12,12,816 2 10
Stamps	10,187 0 1	9,734 13 0
Sundries	22,86,097 7 6	22,92,573 9 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	4,49,03,089 1 2	4,40,80,043 4 7
Do. at Branches	2,94,56,178 3 6	2,87,54,776 1 11
Rs.	13,00,40,821 12 5	12,80,16,381 10 2

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 11th August, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,41,011	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,29,242	Dec.
Other Deposits	11,59,473	do.
Post Bills	79,221	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,03,230	Inc.
Loans	3,05,631	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,77,091	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,65,169	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	8,43,016	do.
Do. at Branches	7,01,402	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	3	45	4	10
Teheran	23	5	... a.m.	..	20
Suez	23	12	10	1	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	..	2
,, Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
,, Madras	..	14	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

10 p.m.	80·5

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m	83·3

ANOTHER rogue elephant has been shot by Major Pigott and Mr. Theobald. This is the third elephant out of the four for the destruction of which the Mysore Government has offered rewards.

MR. MURRAY CARSON, who is to be the Napoleon in the forthcoming production of W. G. Wills' historical play "A Royal Divorce" at the New Olympic, is wonderfully adapted by nature for the part, alike in face and figure, so much so that when in a tableau he appears on "a white charger" the likeness is said to be "quite startling," "looking," says a Plymouth critic, "as if he had stepped out of a picture." Until recently Mr. Carson was a member of Mr. Wilson Barrett's company, under whom he has had a training such as is rarely to be had in these days of "runs." He also plays the Emperor Justinian in the "Theodora" revival, and may fairly be considered one of our coming young actors. Miss Hawthorne will, of course, appear in the title-role of the latter piece, and as the Empress Josephine in Mr. Wills' play.

PRINCE Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, on returning to India in the autumn, will rejoin his regiment, the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, at Rawul Pindee, for a time at least. The Prince could, if he wished, join the personal staff at Simla, but he is very happy with his regiment, and prefers to stop with it and lay in all the knowledge he can, which will fit him hereafter for the higher duties of his profession.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p. m.

WANTED a MEDICAL MAN to accompany a Steamer up to Persian Gulf. Apply to JAMES, MACKINTOSH and Co.

WANTED, by a young Lady (European), EMPLOYMENT as a Governess to Children under 10 years of age, or as a Ladies' Companion. Willing to travel. Good Reference. Apply to "M. E. S.," 4, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona.

WANTED—For a Press and Ginning Establishment in the Interior—AN ENGINEER, holding a 1st class certificate, who has served on board a P. and O. or British India steamer; must be thoroughly competent in his profession and be able to produce testimonials that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the Trade.—Apply to "K. T.," care of this paper.

COMPARE our LOWEST PRICES of OILMANSTORES and then buy elsewhere. Fresh consignment received every Fortnight. Green Peas and French Beans, per tin as. 4 only, per doz. Rs. 2-4 only.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, lately vacated by the St. Peter's Boys' Boarding school. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, Government Gate Road, Parell. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

SUPERIOR TABLE, HANGING and other variety of LAMPS and silk Lace Shades, FOR SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to Hinks R. S. MISTRY, Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

HAM, Annas 13 per lb; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on cut; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise in Pharmacy is the order of the day. The development of our Business has been very rapid in spite of the keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S 2 Immensely Popular Anglo-Indian Songs, "The Dhobie Man" and "My Bearer Gungadeen." Illustrated Title Page by Author. Re. 1-4 each.—Soundy and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

EUROPEAN (25), with Home Indian Cotton Mill experience, desires a SITUATION as a SALESMAN or otherwise in similar concern. Address "X," care of this paper.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re.	1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	"	0	14 "
PEKOE	"	0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	"	0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	"	0	10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0	8 "

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE PRACTITIONER'S VADE MECUM.

A PRACTICAL WORK on New Materia Medica, Modern Therapeutics and Recent Treatment of Diseases, including various other Subjects connected with the Practice of Medicine
BY
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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 95⅞; but French Rentes in Paris were higher to the same extent at 95½. The market rates of discount in London were unchanged. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower, at 45 3-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination; as also was Indian Sterling 3½ per cent. Loan. Silver in New York was unchanged in value at 98½ cents; but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent. higher, at 4·86¼ cents. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to India consisted of £60,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold—all for this port.

The only changes in financial quotations to-day are a further drop of 3-16d. in Silver in London, making the price 45d. per oz.; and a decline of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, at 95½. In New York also Bar Silver has further receded ¼ cent., say to 98¼, with Exchange on London unaltered.

In General Produce the Wheat Market was firm again yesterday at a further advance in prices, No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool being both quoted 2½d. per cental higher, at 8s. 11d. and 8s. 7½d. ex-quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,780,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was quiet at Thursday's quotations of 42s. 3d. per quarter for Bombay Seed on the spot and 42s. 6d. to arrive ex-quay. To-day Wheat has been easier, and quotations have come 1d. per cental lower, both for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi. Linseed is firm and unaltered in value.

The price of Spot Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions. The market closed steady, Surats dull, and Arrivals flat, the total sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The Liverpool Market closed quiet this afternoon, and Surats dull, with sales 4,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indian, and Spot prices still as before. American Arrivals, however, are 1-16d. higher for the nearer deliveries to 1-32d. for the more distant. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

A marked diminution in the volume of business passing in Cotton in Liverpool in the week ending yesterday is shown by the figures now to hand, the total sales having been 36,000 bales less than during the previous week, at 34,000 bales (of which only 2,000 were Surats), while the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less at 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales smaller at 11,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 40,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday it was 258,000 bales heavier than last year at the same time, and at 398,000 bales greater than in 1889. In the total visible supply there had been a further falling-off of 60,000 bales, and of Surats there were 5,000 bales less in sight, the figures which we give below now showing an increase in the total supply of 571,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 851,000 bales as against those for 1889; while in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 207,000 bales and an increase of 23,000 bales, respectively, is shown in the same comparison. The spot price of Americans had given way 1-16d. during the week, and was yesterday 1 15-16d. lower than at the same time last year and 2 3-16d. below the price ruling in 1889; while Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-16d. higher than they were a week ago.

THERE was little change in the New York Cotton Market yesterday, 7 15-16 cents having been still the price of ready Mid-Uplands, while September Futures were two points higher, at 7·88 cents. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports had been 17,000 bales; and the total increase this season as against last year and the year before shown yesterday was 1,149,000 bales, and 1,411,000 bales respectively. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,560,000 bales, or 20,000 bales more than was visible a week ago. To-day there has been an advance of 1-16 cents in the spot price at 8 cents, while Futures are eight points higher, at 7·96 cents. The Recipts an 3,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	17,000	14,000	7,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	8,000	14,000
" " Continent	3,000	...	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,924,000	5,775,000	5,513,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,315,000	2,820,000	2,787,000
" " to Continent do	2,445,000	2,024,000	1,910,000
" stock in the Ports	229,000	55,000	63,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,730,000	1,158,520	878,520
" " Surats	324,000	231,230	301,020

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	918,000	660,000	519,630
" London	5,000	20,000	17,000
American afloat	20,000	20,000	15,000
East Indian "	5,000	45,000	23,000
Total	948,000	745,000	574,630
Price of Mid-Americans	4 7-16d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
" Good Dholleras	3½d.	4 9-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	1 13-16d.	1 13-16d.

There is still nothing at all doing for export in our local Cotton Market; but some 700 bales have been taken to-day by the Mills, consisting of 300 Ujjain, at Rs. 163; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 165; 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 168; and 100 Calebgaum, at Rs. 152 per candy, the tone of the market having, been steady and prices unchanged.

WHEAT, in presence of yesterday's advices from the other side, has been in active request by exporters, and a considerable business has been done in a strong market, prices having further advanced one anna per cent. to our quotations, say—

White Peasy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-8-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 "	" 5-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		" 5-5-0	"
Red Delhi		" 5-0-0	"
Hard Yellow		" 4-10-0 to 4-11-0	"
Red Ahmedabad		" 4-13-0	"
Hard Red		" 4-4-6	"

SEEDS have been firm at a further rise of half to one anna per cent., but purchases to-day have only been upon a moderate scale. We now quote—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 12 0	to 6 15 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.	8 5 0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7 13 0	" 7 15 0	"
Do. Red do.	6 14 0	" 7 1 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,004 bales.
Wheat	23,201 cwts.
Linseed	6,377 "
Rapeseed	2,089 "
Gingelly	813 "
Groundnuts	754 "
Castor seed	523 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done to-day for favourite ports, for October loading, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day, yesterday's closing rates with a moderate business passing in Private Paper but very little in the Bank media of remittance. We quote Forward Credits at 1s. 5 7-16d. for next month, and at 1s. 5⅝d. for December delivery; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5⅝d. for January transfer, ready quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·83½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for Money, and an advance to the same extent for account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash and the coming settlement; and 107⅞ for the end of September. 106, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been much dealt in; but there has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, unreserved quotations for which are lower in some cases and higher in others.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—August 22, at Mahim, Bombay, the wife of John Anderson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

WOOD—August 20, at the General Hospital, John Frederick Wood, 3rd son of the late William Wood, of Calcutta, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1891.

THE Corporation will, at their meeting to-day, resume, and we hope conclude, the discussion of the question of the banking of Municipal funds. It is not probable that any further contributions of importance will be made to the controversy. Last Thursday's debate carried it as far as it is likely to go, and considering the many matters of importance which claim the attention of the Corporation just now, it will be well if a decision is arrived at without further delay. It may be taken for granted that the upholders of what cannot be called the ratepayers' view of the question have by this time produced all the arguments which they consider material to it. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal virtually assures us so when in moving that things be left as they are, he is careful to limit himself, in substance and almost in words, to the contentions set forth in a pamphlet of which he and Mr. Wacha are the authors. If Mr. Wacha were to-day to follow his colleague's example, it might be convenient for the meeting to interpose with a resolution that that excellent pamphlet be taken as read. It would, of course, be impolitic and unjust to discourage industry and public spirit such as these gentlemen have shown in expounding the question. All that need now be said in regard to their arguments is that they would not have lost in strength if they had been put forward with a somewhat less unwavering conviction that folly and incompetence had presided over the financial administration of the Municipal Executive until they began to look into things. What Lord Chancellor Westbury would have called the "God Almighty to a black beetle" kind of denunciation is not always the most effective that two such able men as these have within their reach; and on a fair review of the whole discussion the public will hardly think that they have established their contention that the loan transactions of the Corporation have been conducted in blindness and crass ignorance. It was no doubt a debateable question whether so large a balance, in the shape of public securities and of deposits in the Bank, as sixty-nine lakhs was not in excess of the requirements of the Municipality. But the big total seems to have unduly impressed some of those who have commented upon it. A considerable part of it consists of the working balance, and being derived from the ordinary Municipal receipts, no interest is paid upon it by the Corporation. The allegation, therefore, that the Municipality have paid five per cent. for money that they do not require, and have put it out where it could only earn two, has been made much too broadly. Mr. Acworth shows that the Corporation paid no interest at all on sixteen lakhs out of the twenty-two and-a-half, on deposit with the Bank, and thereby disposes of Mr. Javerilal's contention that here alone a loss of Rs. 66,000 a year was unnecessarily incurred. The hand-to-mouth method of raising loans seems to commend itself to some of the objecting members. But how far would this tend to economy? Money, like everything else, must be bought in the cheapest market, and the cheapness of the market is in finance determined much more by time than by locality. The actual need of money for Municipal purposes has no relation to the state of the money market, for it may be most wanted when the rate of interest is highest. So long as the borrowing powers of the Corporation are subject to the rules laid down in the existing law, loans must be raised in excess of the actual requirements of the day and the hour, and there is practically no alternative to the present system of borrowing in advance of present requirements in order to take advantage of the favourable condition of the money market.

The factors in the problem have changed in two important respects since it first came under consideration a few weeks ago. In the first place action can no longer be said to be discouraged by the certainty that Government would be averse to any change in the law which prescribes that Municipal funds shall be placed only in the Presidency Bank. Mr. Acworth, who must have been aware of the weight that the public would attach even to his "pious opinion" upon such a point, feels "with almost confident hope" that Government would, if they were asked, consent to remove the unreasonable and unfair restriction which the Act now imposes upon the Corporation. This is, of course, only an *obiter dictum*, but the *obiter dicta* of a responsible officer of Government have a weight of their own, and after this expression of the Municipal Commissioner's opinion we can no longer hold, as was held in the first instance, that it would be futile to ask Government to amend the Act. The other change which the situation has undergone is even more important, and it calls for a revision of opinion amongst those who counted upon a return to the old state of things when the condition of the money market would enable the Bank, with profit to itself, to allow interest on Municipal deposits. So recently as the 6th of August the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay expressed the hope that the time would come when the Bank could "with profit revert to its former policy." We interpreted this at the time as indicating the possibility of a *modus vivendi* being arrived at between the Bank and the Corporation upon the question in controversy. But in the interval Mr. Acworth has "drawn" the Secretary of the Bank, who now says that the arrangement under which the Corporation formerly received interest is a departure from the Bank's rule, and that the Directors now believe it wiser to adhere strictly to the principle for the future of not allowing interest on current deposits. Clearly then, so long as section 122 of the Act remains unamended, the Bank, whether money is scarce or abundant, will be in no mood to come to terms with the Corporation. This, as we have said, essentially changes the situation, and those who looked forward, as we ourselves did, to the possibility of an understanding being arrived between the Bank and the Municipality, are obliged to reconsider their position. It is certain that the Directors would not have committed themselves to an unconditional refusal to pay interest on Municipal deposits if the law had allowed the Corporation a choice of banks. The resolution conveyed in Mr. Sleigh's letter to the Municipal Commissioner is virtually a notification to the Corporation that as the law gives the Bank a monopoly of the use of the Municipal balances the Directors intend to take the fullest advantage of the monopoly. This is the logical—the too logical—outcome of section 122 of the Municipal Act. The Bank has a monopolist's strength, and it is determined to use it like a monopolist. We need not trouble ourselves with anything so unpractical as the question whether this is fair or not. It is more to the purpose to recognize that no such communication would have been made to the Municipal Commissioner if the half dozen other banks doing business in Bombay had been allowed by law to compete with the Presidency Bank for the custody of Municipal deposits.

In the changed circumstances of the case, then, it must be held to be on the whole a desirable thing to bring the healthy solvent of competition to bear upon the monopoly vested by the Act in the Presidency Bank. We recognize the advantage of entrusting Municipal funds to that Bank which, on account of the special character of its operations, and on account of its relations with Government, is, *prima facie*, the most appropriate custodian of public money. The probabilities are that if the law were amended in the direction asked for the Bank of Bombay would still retain the Municipal account. We sincerely trust that it would. But it would hold it on conditions determined by competition—by the ever present possibility that if it refused to pay the Municipality what it was fairly entitled to for the use of its money there were half a dozen other Banks of adequate standing who were ready and willing to do so. The unaccountable energy which has been expended in resistance to an amendment of the section warrants the belief that the Bank sets a value upon the special advantages which it confers upon it, and this, if nothing else, has encouraged and confirmed the belief that there must be times when the handling of the Municipal Funds is worth something—perhaps a good deal—to any Bank that may be entrusted with them. The Municipal Commissioner refers, with implied regret, to the fact that the Corporation is by law absolutely prohibited from lending its balances on short loans on the security of Government paper. There are times and seasons when, if the law permitted it, this could be done with advantage to trade, and with profit to the Municipality, and a precedent for this proceeding, which should carry weight with Government, could be supplied by the Secretary of State himself in his manipulation of the balances to the credit of the Government of India in London. It is not a little remarkable that the Municipal Councillors who have professed to be the sole defenders of the interests of the ratepayers in this matter have forgotten this. The balances are often large—and necessarily so—precisely at the time that they could be most profitably employed if the present prohibition against lending Municipal money were removed, and at least as much public service would have been done in calling attention to the inconveniences of this prohibition as in subjecting the actual loan arrangements of the Municipality to criticism which the discussion up to this point has shown to be not well founded.

THE Committee who have asked Government to institute a further inquiry into the Rajabai Tower Tragedy have received an answer which one of the vernacular papers which has been most active in keeping alive the agitation declares to be "utterly evasive and unsatisfactory." The same journal, however, informs us that the Committee's letter to which it is an answer was "meagre and miserable," a description with which we need not quarrel. The Committee, for whom Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and Kazi Shahabudin and others signed, contented themselves, after the unavailing trial of Manockjee Aslajee, with asking Government, in the interest of justice and public safety, to take such steps in the matter as they might deem proper for its elucidation. The application, as we have said, is regarded by some of those on whose behalf it was made as meagre and miserable. So, no doubt, it was; but those who are so discontented with the answer to it must rest satisfied with the answer unless they are prepared to indicate what more can be done in the matter than has already been done. All the processes of law have been exhausted in the effort to clear up the mystery. A Coroner's jury whose verdict was frantically applauded by the upholders of the outrage theory, have devoted more than twenty days to the ascertainment of the truth about the tragedy; the man whom that verdict implicated has been put upon his trial, and one of the coolest-headed judges who ever sat on the Bombay bench has declared his acquittal to be the only course that a jury of sane men could have taken. If, after this, those who believed the deceased ladies had been victims of foul play had any specific suggestions to make as to the direction in which new evidence could be sought for, the obviously necessary course was to lay such suggestions before the Government. They did nothing of the kind, and the fair inference is that they had none to offer. It is an open secret that the Committee were advised by the eminent counsel whom they had consulted at an earlier stage in the proceedings that there would be no advantage in carrying the agitation further, and this, we suppose, explains the meagreness of the late representation to Government. We are told that the matter will not rest here, since public feeling is "still very much excited for the cold water which is sought to be thrown on the painful incident." The sentence is not very intelligible; but we would suggest that before further wild writing is indulged in upon the subject, the writers should endeavour to overcome their excitement, and then, treating it as coolly as they can as a matter of criminal investigation, should indicate the lines upon which inquiry may be pursued with any prospect of success. Late though it is, we are confident that Government would listen respectfully to any reasonable representation; mere rhetoric they would be justified in treating in quite another way. The Resolution which we print in another column shows that the Government have not been sparing in efforts to test the theory to which the Committee and those whom they represent cling so tenaciously. They have had before them a full report from the Commissioner of Police upon the whole conduct of the investigation; a review of the case by Mr. Justice Farran, especially so far as the proceedings threw light on the conduct of the police; and reports from the Advocate General and the Public Prosecutor; and those documents, it is asserted, render it impossible to admit the suggestion of outrage and violence—a theory, it is added, which has been "exhaustively examined and thoroughly discredited." Government must be the best judges of the propriety of publishing any or all of those documents, but the conclusions arrived at in the resolution would be powerfully confirmed in the public mind if Mr. Justice Farran's review of the case, for example, were printed. We quote elsewhere the opinion of two of the vernacular papers on the Government letter. It will be seen that one of them, after deliberately misquoting and misapplying Mr. Justice Farran's observation to the jury, has the impudence to allege that if the victims had been English girls instead of natives, we might have seen quite a different termination of the case. We certainly should. We should not have seen witnesses tutored to bolster up a preposterous theory; or journalists urging that people against whom no charge could be brought should be put in gaol on the chance that under the pressure of duress the evidence that was wanted to establish the theory could be squeezed out of them. We should not have had baseless charges recklessly brought against the authorities, without the slightest attempt to establish them. Nor, above all, should we have had the failure to solve a mystery treated as an occasion for bringing questions of race into foolish and invidious prominence. We are confident that the Parsee community, in whose name this writer professes to speak, and who have peculiar reason for valuing the impartiality and justice and protection of the British administration in India, will repudiate this shameful and baseless calumny.

THE decision of Government not to annex Manipur is announced to the Manipuris in a Proclamation of the Queen-Empress. The decision will be generally looked upon as a wise one, for the burden of administering even that small State is not one to be lightly undertaken, and despite the strong provocation that we have received, no case has been made out for such a departure from the settled policy of the Empire as annexation would have entailed. The State reverts, accordingly, to the native rule; but not unconditionally. The Government of India will claim a right to determine the conditions under which the State shall henceforth be ruled, and the choice of the next Raja of Manipur will emphatically be made by them. Much is to be said for restoring the Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh, the victim of the Palace Revolution of last September, who is now living in honourable penury in Calcutta. He is weak, and by no means conspicuous for capacity. But his weakness is perhaps only relative, and now that one of his younger brothers is doomed for the Andamans, and that his more masterful brother Tekandrajit is amongst the wicked who have ceased to trouble, this is no longer a disqualification. He is well disposed to the British Government, and would doubtless accept and carry out any conditions that might be imposed upon him. Lord Cross, in a despatch to the Viceroy which has just reached Simla, says that the Government of India would undoubtedly have been justified in restoring Sur Chandra Singh after the September revolution, and even in considering his application to be restored, notwithstanding the delay or the acquiescence of the local officers in the revolution. This looks as though the ex-Maharaja were at all events a possible personage. The same despatch, which is obviously written in fulfilment of the promise announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Stanhope on the night of the Tarquinius Superbus episode, passes in review the whole conduct of the Government of India in connection with Manipur. Lord Cross therein says he is satisfied that Lord Lansdowne's Government were right in deciding to interfere, and that this policy "was honourable, it asserted the rights of the Government of India, and it was calculated to give assurance to the feudatory chiefs." On the question of the intended arrest of the Senapati in durbar, Lord Cross, while satisfied that no imputation of treacherous intent can be brought against Mr. Quinton, says that care should be taken that persons summoned at durbars should not be subjected therein to measures of personal restraint. The Manipur durbar may therefore be looked upon as the last to which anyone will be invited for the purpose of being arrested.

THE Medical Faculty of the University have brought to an end their discussion of the proposed curriculum of medical studies. The discussion, which has lasted over several sittings, has, so far as we can learn, been carried on in a very practical way, and it resulted in several useful amendments being made in the original scheme. So far all went well. But on the last night of the discussion the question arose whether the scheme, as amended, and with Dr. Khory's substitution of the M. B. degree for the L. M. & S., with the P. E. as the Education text, should be passed *en bloc*. Dr. Khory's followers, who were not in as great strength as on previous occasions, were anxious for an adjournment, and they moved accordingly; but the motion was defeated by the casting vote of the Dean of the Faculty, a vote, by the way, which has been singularly potent throughout these debates. Thereupon the whole of the native members, with one exception, left the room, the second formal protest which the native practitioners have felt it their duty to make. A division then took place upon the question whether the scheme, as it stood, should be sent on to the Syndicate, and this proposal was defeated. The result, of course, is to make the whole of the recent discussion a *fiasco*, and to indefinitely postpone the attempt to bring the curriculum up to the standard set up by the General Medical Council. This is greatly to be regretted, but it is obvious that in the present temper of the Faculty it would be futile to renew the attempt. There are too many incompatibilities and too much mutual distrust amongst those concerned for any attempt at an understanding to be made for some time to come with any chance of success.

WE have already warned the public against the gang of swindlers who, it would appear, have already cheated several people in Bomb

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH FLEET IN ENGLAND.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince George of Wales, yesterday reviewed the French fleet at Portsmouth. As the Royal yacht, with Her Majesty and party on board, steamed past the squadron, salutes were fired, the yards were manned, and the ships' bands played the English and French National Anthems. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Torrents of rain fell in the morning, but the weather during the review was fine.

In the evening the officers of the French fleet were entertained at a banquet at Admiralty House, followed by a ball in the Town Hall. The town was gaily decorated with flags, and was brilliantly illuminated.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

CHINESE SQUADRONS ORDERED TO ASSEMBLE.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Chinese Government is alarmed at the threats of the Powers, and has ordered squadrons to assemble at Nankin and North Yangtse.

OSMAN PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.

Ghazi Osman Pasha has been appointed Minister for War in place of Ali Saib Pasha, deceased.

THE DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN MARTINIQUE.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

Further particulars of the cyclone in the Island of Martinique state that on the coast alone over two hundred persons were killed. Nothing has yet been heard of the extent of the damage in the interior, as all the roads have been rendered impassable. The misery in the towns and settlements near the coast is described as appalling.

THE PRESS ON THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The French and Russian press generally comment favourably on the visit of the French Squadron to England and regard the welcome the fleet has met with as an indication that Great Britain is adhering to the old policy of holding herself unfettered.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHINA.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that an amicable arrangement between the Powers and China is expected.

GRAIN SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA.

It is expected that there will be a large drain on gold to America in payment of grain contracts.

TRADE IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 23.

Trade in Portugal is stagnant owing to the continued dearth of a metal currency.

A LAW AFFECTING FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.

The Council of the Empire is occupied in discussing the provisions of a law forbidding foreigners to settle in Russia, which it is proposed shall be made retrospective in the frontier provinces, where foreign landowners are to be expropriated.

EXPERIMENTS IN RAIN-MAKING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Trials extending over a week have been carried on in Texas for producing rain by violent discharges of dynamite from balloons, and have proved complete success, the experiment being followed by a copious rainfall after days of cloudless skies.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

A terrible explosion occurred to-day, instantaneously collapsing and setting on fire a large block of business premises in this city. The inmates of he premises were buried in the ruins, and the shrieks of the victims in the burning debris were terrible. An enormous and excited crowd gathered at the scene of the disaster. The firemen were powerless to render assistance, and it is feared that over sixty persons perished.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The death is announced of the Duke of Cleveland.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday (Friday).

THE MACGREGOR MEMORIAL MEDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The Macgregor Memorial Medal for the best military reconnaisance this year has been awarded to Major Sawyer, late of the Intelligence Branch, for valuable work done in Persia, which has received the Commander-in-Chief's approval.

REWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

Havildar Ramzan Khan, of the 3rd Sikhs, has been awarded the medal for native soldiers for services rendered on the Black Mountain and Hazara Expedition.

THE ASSAM-CHITTAGONG RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has desired to proceed with the Assam-Chittagong Railway by State Agency, pending the result of the Company's endeavour to float a scheme. From Gauhati to Lumding, near the Naga Hills, will be the first section to be taken in hand. The distance is one-hundred and ten and-a-half miles, and the cost is estimated at eighty-four lakhs. The formal sanction of the Secretary of State is required. The line is considered to be urgently needed, so it is not likely to be withheld.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BEGBIE.

Twenty-one and-a-half months' furlough has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, Accountant-General, Public Works Department. Mr. R. G. Macdonald officiates for him.

THE NEW SETTLEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, Aug. 23.

A monster meeting of malguzars and tenants of Bilaspur district was held here yesterday, at which it was unanimously resolved that the memorial then read against the new land settlement be presented to the Chief Commissioner by a deputation on his arrival here, praying for a public enquiry by Commission.

THE FUTURE OF MANIPUR. PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The following proclamation has been issued at Manipur:—"Whereas the State of Manipur has recently been in armed rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and whereas during such rebellion Her Majesty's representative and other officers were murdered at Imphal on the 24th March last, and whereas by proclamation bearing date the 19th April 1891, the authority of the Regent Kula Chandra Singh was declared to be at an end, and the administration of the State was assumed by the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Manipur Territory, it is hereby notified that the Manipur State has become liable to the penalty of annexation, and is now at the disposal of the Crown. It is further notified that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to forego her right to annex to her Indian Dominions the territories of the Manipur State, and has graciously assented to the re-establishment of Native Rule under such conditions as the Governor General in Council may consider desirable, and in the person of such ruler as the Governor General in Council may select. Her Majesty has been moved to this act of clemency by the belief that the punishment inflicted upon the leaders of the revolt, together with the imposition upon the State of suitable conditions of regrant, will afford an adequate vindication of her authority. The Governor General in Council will make known hereafter the name of the person selected to rule the State and the conditions under which he will be invested with power."

THE MANIPUR SENTENCES.

A Resolution by Government (Foreign Department) is published in the *Government Gazette* dealing with the sentences on the Manipuri rebels. The resolution first justifies the composition of the Court appointed to try the accused, and the liability of the accused to be tried thereby. Then follow the reasons which led to the sentences imposed. Before the decision as to the sentences on the Manipuris was settled, the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State:—Manipur punishments. Essential to our security in India, that subjects of Native States should understand that the murder of British Officers renders murderers and abettors liable to punishment of death. Whatever order may have been received from the authorities of the State concerned, it is clearly laid down that no Native State has capital jurisdiction over European and British subjects. The maintenance of this principle is of utmost importance. To which Lord Cross replied: "I agree."

The resolution concludes with a long letter from the Secretary of State generally concurring in the action of the Government of India.

LAWN TENNIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

POONA *vs.* AHMEDNAGAR.

A tennis match took place yesterday (Saturday) between Poona and Ahmednagar. Ahmednagar were represented by Messrs. Wilkins and Bowden Smith and Poona by Major Von Donop and Captain Piers. The latter gentlefmen played a vollying game, which proved too much or their opponents, who were worsted by two sets to love, 6 to 1, 6 to 2.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Industrial Association of India will hold its first meeting to-morrow (Monday) in a pandal erected for the occasion near the Reay Market. The invitations of the Asscition issued to representative gentlemen in trade have been heartily responded to, and the meeting is assured of success so far as the number of those attending is concerned. Several well-known gentlemen have promised to read papers on interesting subjects, and these will be discussed by those present at the meeting. One question which will occupy the attention of the Association will be the necessity that exists for an industrial survey of the provinces, and Mr. Ardesar Burjorji Master, a fellow of Finsbury College, will speak upon the technical education which is involved in the industrial survey. The practical application of the principles of co-operation to the solution of many economic questions connected with the revival of Indian industries will also receive attention. The falling rupee, the advisability of holding an International Exhibition, and other important social questions will be ventilated. Sir Raymond West, Mr. A. C. Logan, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Loch, and other gentlemen qualified to speak with authority on the subjects that will come before the Conference will be present. Professor Thompson is expected to take part in the discussions; and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranade and several gentlemen who have been assisting him are likely to bring the subject of an agricultural bank for the Deccan before the Conference. Captain Beauclerk has been invited to preside, and the meetings will extend over three days.

THE FORTHCOMING CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Under instructions from the Army Headquarters, the undermentioned troops will take part in a camp of exercise to be held in the immediate vicinity of Poona during the month of January 1892:—

ARTILLERY.

R Battery R. H. A. (Poona).
26th Field Battery (from Ahmednagar).
27th " (").
26th " (from Hyderabad).

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Bn. Worcester Regiment. } Poona.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers. }
2nd Royal Lancaster Regt. (Kirkee and Naggar).

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry (from Satara).
8th Bombay Infantry (from Ahmednagar).
10th Bombay Light Infantry (Poona).
13th Bombay Infantry (Poona).
25th Regt. (3rd Bn. R. R.) Bombay Infantry (Poona).
28th Pioneers (Poona).
3 Companies Sappers and Miners (Kirkee).

NATIVE CAVALRY.

2nd Lancers (from Neemuch).
3rd "Queens Own" Bombay Cavalry (Poona).
4th (P. A. V. O.) Bombay Cavalry (Bombay).
Poona Horse (Sirur).

Detailed instructions will be issued to officers commanding corps concerned.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

TRIAL STAKES.

Lindenow	1
Whirlwind	2
Wizard	3

PONY DERBY.

Zouave	1
Barney	2
Pekin	3

TRADE PURSE.

Plebeian	1
Tenebreuse	2
Justice	3

MAHARAJ CUP.

Arab Chief	1
Vendetta	2
Sunbeam	3

PONY LEGER.

Effie	1
Mite	2
Frisky	3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The statement made by the *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg, that there is an understanding between Russia and France as to common action, and that the draft of a document arranged between the Russian Ambassador and the French Foreign Minister is now to be signed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of War and Marine, has created a sensation. Doubts have been thrown upon it, but everyone deems it to be true. Taken in connection with the renewed proposals from the Sultan that the British Government should re-open negociations to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt, there is little doubt that we are now in presence of the not altogether unanticipated results of the somewhat too great parade of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, with which the reception accorded to the Emperor William in this country appeared to show that England was in sympathy. Turkey has hitherto been pro-German, in the belief, it is said, that Germany, which recommended her to fortify the Dardanelles against a naval attack, would be fired against England. Now the Sultan has apparently listened to the malicious suggestions that the serious revolt in Yemen has been fomented by English gold. It would be a great misfortune if Turkey should be so foolish as to imagine that Russia and France have her interests at heart. But at present appearances indicate that the Porte is in a bad humour, and will act on the interested suggestions of the two Powers which are now avowedly acting in concert in their general policy. Prince Bismarck is credited with a letter pointing out with grim satisfaction that the Emperor William, by first coquetting with France and sending the Empress Frederick to Paris, aroused the suspicions of Russia, and when that tentative towards a better understanding ended so unhappily, by personally announcing the renewal of the Triple Alliance and following that announcement up by a visit to England, completely estranged Russia, the result being that France and Russia now for the first time act in concert. The Emperor William will wince under this candid criticism.

The Indian Budget Debate was a fragmentary affair, duller than usual, which is saying a good deal, and the attendance wretched. When Sir John Gorst got up to make his budget statement, his audience consisted, besides Mr. Courtney (the Chairman of Committees) and two clerks, of two subordinate Ministers—Mr. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Stuart Wortley (assistant to Home Secretary Matthews). The feature of the evening was the collapse of the Congress resolution. Mr. Samuel Smith had been making mighty preparations, and meant to astound the House and the country by his recital of the woes of the poor native of India, who thinks much more of a vote than some of us. Here are the terms of the motion that Mr. Seymour Keay was obliged to defer till a more convenient season:—"To call attention to the great and increasing annual drain of the resources of India to this country, to the evidences of increasing poverty among the Indian people consequent thereupon, and to the stringent measures which are now resorted to in order to enforce the collection of the taxes, particularly the land tax, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, it is necessary and advisable to give the people of India a voice in the raising and administering of their own revenues."

The order "East India Revenue Accounts" was reached at ten minutes to four on Tuesday, and almost immediately Mr. John Dillon made his appearance for the first time since his imprisonment. He seemed to be little the worse for his experiences. Mr. Justin M'Carthy was with him, but no other Irish representatives were present. There were only about a dozen members in the House altogether. Mr. Dillon very soon took his departure. Already the annual and dismal debate upon the Indian Budget had been begun by Mr. Provand, who submitted that further reforms are necessary in the laws of India dealing with native labour in factories and workshops. The provisions of the recent Act, he maintained, were insufficient. Mr. Buchanan followed, and while he spoke Mr. Samuel Smith looked at some of his notes somewhat to Mr. Buchanan's confusion. When the latter finished, Mr. Smith asserted that a great portion of the capital employed in Indian mills belonged to Lancashire, and that the cruel traders were often wealthy Englishmen. By interposing these remarks on the motion to go into Committee, Mr. Smith lost, as he shortly discovered to his astonishment, the only opportunity of delivering then and there the portentous speech he had prepared on the Indian National Congress and the adoption of the elective principle. Sir George Campbell, who has no belief in the Congress, and seemed to enjoy the consequences of Mr. Smith's blunder, dealt with the other question and observed that representatives of Lancashire manufacturers were not the people to deal with the question of native labour, as they were the rivals of the Indian manufacturer. Thereupon Mr. Provand sprang up in a rage to disavow any interest in Lancashire. He had never spoken to a Manchester man on the subject, and he was interested only in a limited company which sold Indian cotton spinnings in India, large quantities of American cotton goods in India, and Lancashire cotton in India. Sir George Campbell confessed that he had always thought his honorable friend had some concern in Manchester business. Mr. J. M. Maclean, having asked for fair play for our own operatives, adroitly interposed a resolution of his own, alleging that the present relations between India and Afghanistan were of an unsatisfactory character, and that in the interest of the trade of both countries it was desirable to extend the Indian railway system as far as Kandahar. Mr. Smith protested that the resolution of which he had given notice stood first on the paper, but the Speaker assured him that he had lost his right of precedence. Picking up his numerous papers, Mr. Smith rushed to the Chair and remonstrated with the Speaker, but his efforts were in vain, and he had no option but to allow the debate on Mr. Maclean's resolution to proceed. Its several propositions were combated with cool vigour by Sir John Gorst in a very thin House, and very speedily the motion was negatived without a division. An interval more than usually tedious even for an Indian Budget night was passed in considering Colonel Jackson's grievances. Towards nine o'clock the Under-Secretary made his lucid financial statement to an assembly which at the outset consisted of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and five unofficial members. Sir John Gorst kept his explanation within reasonable limits, manipulated his figures skilfully, and steadily brought out the fact that the fiscal condition of India is hopeful and prosperous. He naturally laid a little stress on the restoration of the famine fund, and read with satisfaction telegrams from the Viceroy to the effect that all danger of a general famine had been removed. A discursive discussion ensued, which was unprecedently dull.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography had a splendid start last night, when the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers entertained some of the representative members in their magnificent hall at London Bridge. India was represented by Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir W. J. Moore, Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., Messrs. George Yule, M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., and Dadabhai Naoroji. Sir W. Moore responded for the Service toast, and spoke in the warmest terms of the Indian Army, recommending amid cheers that a regiment or so should be employed on duty at our Mediterranean stations if not in England. Sir Douglas Galton, in responding to the toast of the Hygiene Congress, spoke very highly of the interest evinced in the Congress in India, and particularly of the munificent support given ti by the Indian Princes. There is no doubt from the cheers he received and from many other indications that reach me that the liberality of the native chiefs has made a great impression here. I expect that some special notice will be taken of the princely contributions sent from India. The speech of the evening was made in good English by Professor Pacchiotti, of Turin, who spoke in eloquent terms of the help given by England to the Italian people in their struggle for independance and unity. I suppose you have assisted at some of these lively dinners and know how profuse the Companies are in their hospitality. When we left we were each presented with a large and handsome box of sweetmeats for our wives or sweethearts. The only drawback was that we were not allowed to smoke in the hall (only in the smoking-rooms), and had to wait until the completion of a long but interesting musical performance before we could enjoy a weed. This is the rule here. It is broken when H. R. H. dines with the Fishmongers. Rule or no rule he begins to smoke directly dinner is finished, and therefore the devotees of tobacco among the liverymen are delighted when he is the guest of the Wardens. The accompanying programme, &c., will tell you what share India takes in the Congress. If it had been foreseen that so much interest would be shown, we should have had an Indian Section. But it was too late to do that this time. It was not until February last, barely six months ago, that India was thought of.

Every one is delighted that this wearisome Session has come to an end. Interest in the Home Rule question has undoubtedly been revived by the adhesion of Dillon and O'Brien, as well as of young Dwyer Gray, to the Anti-Parnellite party. I am told that the promptness of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in announcing their intention to have nothing more to do with the hero of the fire escape (this little joke I am told still raises roars of laughter in "the halls" and the theatres) immediately after their release was a surprise. It was expected that they would have taken a fortnight to come to a decision. It is said that if the *Freeman* goes over to the enemy, Parnellism will absolutely collapse.

People, so far as they care to give any thoughts to politics at this holiday season, are wondering who will be Mr. W. H. Smith's successor. The question is a difficult one. Mr. Balfour is no doubt the fittest man for the post, but he has the misfortune to be his uncle's nephew. As for Mr. Goschen, a Tory M. P. told me plainly that he and his party would not have him. But I do not take too much notice of these declarations. Tory M. P's. are very amenable to the whip. Still there is no doubt that among Lord Salisbury's supporters in the House of Commons there is a deep-seated dislike of the Liberal Unionists, particularly (for what reason I cannot say) among the North Country Conservative M. P.'s. With some of these the term Liberal Unionists is a term of reproach. But Mr. Parnell shows no signs of giving in. He will fight Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, as he is fighting the Irish hierarchy, the great bulk of the Irish Nationalists, and the English Liberal party, by whose means alone Ireland can obtain Home Rule. He went down to Thurles on Sunday to expound that heroic determination, and said as much again in a speech delivered afterwards in Dublin. Mr. Parnell's theory is that the Liberals will come into power at the next election, and that they will be too strong for the Third Party to influence. "If there is one thing more certain than another," he said at Thurles, "it is that the Liberal party will come into office at the next General Election, and the only question is whether they would not perhaps be a little too big and too powerful for poor little Ireland, as they were in 1880." Mr. John Dillon has written a reply to Mr. Parnell's charges. The honorable member defends himself against the imputation of disloyalty to Mr. Parnell, and deliberately affirms that the recent policy of the member for Cork was designed to give the Tories a new lease of power. It would really look as if Mr. Parnell and his following will, as in 1885, fight shoulder to shoulder with the Conservatives at the next General Election.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree was invited to Government House, Portsmouth, a day or two ago to lunch with the Duke of Connaught. The visit lasted two and-a-half hours.

I suppose you know that the *Labour World*, started with such a flourish of trumpets by Michael Davitt, and conducted after his departure to America by the whilom editor of the *Star*, the young and "intense" Mr. Massingham, and the *Whirlwind*, the most eccentric of modern newspapers, have passed away unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. We are to have another weekly. It is I think to be called the *Torpedo*. Walter Sickert, the impressionist artist who studied under Whistler, tells me that he has been engaged to do some portraits as cartoons. I hear that Lord Lorne takes an interest in the projected publication. It is to have two editors, which perhaps is the weak part of the venture. Dual control does not always work in journalism any more than in politics.

Everyone is asking whether the session about to close is the last or the penultimate session of the present Parliament. Next July is the date confidently spoken of for a dissolution. As Lord Salisbury took occasion to remind us the other day, the Governmental lease does not necessarily expire until August of 1893, but opinion grows that to go to the very end, and then to cap Parliamentary labours with the exertions of a general election, would be more than the most untiring politicians could bear. A short and sharp session, with a fight at the end of it, for next year, is held to be a more inspiriting programme.

I hear there is a disposition at the Admiralty to reduce the naval force which will assemble at Spithead on the occasion of the visit of the French squadron. Admiral Gervais will have but a small fleet under his command, and the desire is that the English force—and certainly the warships announced to congregate there would constitute an imposing array—should not overshadow our visitors. They might, it is felt, somewhat misconstrue the purpose of the demonstration. I may add that the French Ambassador has assured Lord Clanwilliam, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, that during the presence of the squadron at Spithead the movements will be entirely under the control of himself and Admiral Gervais. This courtesy has been much appreciated at Portsmouth.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS ACT.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, was held in Poona, at the Council Hall on Saturday afternoon, when there were present:—H. E. the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding, H. E. Lieutenant General Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Honorable Sir Raymound West, K.C.I.E., the Honorable Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Honorable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Honorable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Oodaram Mulchand, the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, the Honorable Mr. J. G. Moore, and the Honorable Mr. J. R. Naylor. Bill No. 1 of 1891, a Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of boilers and prime movers in the Presidency of Bombay, was brought up to be read a third time.

Before the Bill was passed into law, the honorable mover, Sir Raymond West, stated that before they proceeded to the third reading of the Bill, he would like to suggest to honorable members of Council a few changes which involved no alteration in the principle of the Bill, but were chiefly verbal amendments and re-adjustments which had occurred to him, and one or two which had been kindly suggested by his honorable friend Mr. Naylor, whose experience in that department was large. The amendments were then suggested by the honorable mover of the Bill, and were with one exception merely the substitution of expressions with the object of preventing "hair splitting" in the administration of the Act. The amendment of importance was in section 17, to which a sub-section (2) was added. The section will now read—

17 (1) The owner of any boiler who shall have obtained a certificate therefor shall, at all reasonable times during the period for which such certificate is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Presidency Magistrate in the city of Bombay, or by the Collector of the district elsewhere, or by any person generally or specially authorized in writing by such Magistrate or Collector to demand its production.

(2) A person who becomes owner of a boiler during the time the certificate therefor operates shall be entitled to receive the certificate from the preceding owner, and shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section.

The addition was, Sir Raymond West stated, suggested to him by a particular case which had lately been heard in the High Court. As the section originally stood, it was possible for owners of boilers to get certificates into their hands and not part with them when disposing of boilers, and the section was thus rendered inoperative. It was necessary to provide against that, for if there was a possibility of getting out of the terms of a statute it would be done.

This amendment was adopted without discussion, as were the others. The Bill was then read a third time and passed into law.

The Council adjourned after sitting half-an-hour.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Three years ago the general public knew very little about the state of primary education in Bombay, or about the machinery employed for the purpose of imparting it. There was a vague impression that it was managed somehow by Government, whose efforts were supplemented by private enterprise. Although the schools maintained by Government were about sixty in number, situated all over "the town and island of Bombay," as the fiction still continues, between Colaba at one end and Mahim at the other, the buildings rented for the schools were, for the most part, so modest and unpretentious as scarcely to attract notice. And even where a dilapidated old board, hung up in front of a house, indicated that portion of the building was occupied by a Government Vernacular School, very few persons had the curiosity to look into it. They considered a passing visit to be scarcely worth the trouble, for it was only elementary education that was given in these schools by Mehetajis, who were quite content to work for a remuneration of ten or fifteen rupees a month. The public indifference was mainly due to the public ignorance, and if in recent years circumstances have taken place which will tend to dispel that ignorance and awaken the intelligent interest of the public in primary education, the change must be welcomed by every one who wishes for its progress and advancement. Whatever some members of the Corporation may have to say to the statutory obligation for the maintenance of elementary education, which has been thrown upon them under the new Act, the transfer of the administration of the schools to a civic body will bring the schools in touch with the public, and will force their wants and their deficiencies upon the notice of the representatives of the public in the Corporation. These schools have been neglected too long. They have been allowed too long to go on in old grooves, and consequently I rejoice at the prospect of a better day for them. The Corporation will, no doubt, have to pay a pretty large sum annually for the advantages that will be derived by the schools in consequence of their control and administration by a public body; and we are confident that after the bitterness engendered by some pending controversies with Government has passed away, the Corporation will realize to the full what they owe to their "most precious possessions," as Mr. Kirkham happily styled the children attending the Municipal schools.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

While much of the money required for primary education will have to be provided from the Municipal exchequer, Government making such contribution as they may choose, the management of these schools has been arranged to be a joint concern. It is entrusted to a body of eight members, half appointed by Government and half by the Corporation, and it is called the Joint Schools Committee, a very awkward name which does not come readily to the tongue. The familiar old term "School Board" would have been far preferable to this new invention. The Committee is well selected in the composition of its members, one of whom is a learned judge of the High Court, who has had the advantage of the special knowledge and experience gained by him as a member of Dr. Hunter's Education Commission. We shall learn as to the doings of the Committee from the report which we are told is shortly to appear, though I presume that they cannot do much in the way of reform, unless they are supplied with adequate funds. It appears, however, that they have gone to work in the right direction by investigating first of all the sanitary condition of the schools. When Mr. Kirkham insisted the other day from his place in the Corporation that the public should be supplied with an authoritative report on the sanitation of the schools, he was informed by the chairman of the committee that a very careful and elaborate report prepared on the subject by the Secretary had been lying in their office for a year, and that neither the Corporation nor the public will have to wait long before their curiosity will be gratified. Knowing myself something about the pitiful sanitary condition of these schools, I think the report will be painfully interesting reading.

SANITATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I have seen a school in which the stench was so horrible that I should not care to leave my dog there for an hour. I could not stop there longer than three or four minutes, and after I had left, the foul smell stuck in my throat for a whole evening. I pitied the poor, uncomplaining children who were breathing the poisonous air from day to day. But I envied the master whom I found comfortably dosing in his chair with his feet resting on the table in front of him. He had accommodated himself wonderfully to the state of his surroundings. It was a very warm day and I did not like to rouse him from his midday siesta,—he was such a picture of tranquil happiness! However, he was disturbed by my intrusion and he woke up, a very nice and polite old man. Asked how he could bear to be in such a place, he said it was an evil no doubt, but it could not be helped. Oriental fatalism had something to do with his quiet resignation, I think. I wonder if the school is still there. Curiosity has led me to visit several other schools, and I have wondered whether it has been anybody's business to look into them. I have seen tender children huddled together in warm ill-ventilated, ceilingless lofts. I have seen them mercilessly crowded together in small dark rooms, where it is sheer cruelty to confine them daily for six hours, especially in the hot season. I have seen a school occupying part of a building in a street not particularly respectable, where the classes overlooked rooms tenanted by a number of unfortunate women. The accommodation provided in many of these schools is miserably inadequate to the ordinary wants of the children. The sanitation of not a few of the school buildings is said to be wofully bad. The houses, being originally intended for dwelling purposes, are ill-suited to the requirements of a school. And yet it is in such places and amidst such surroundings, sanitary and social, that the public have suffered their "most precious possessions" to remain all these years, in consideration of a little instruction imparted to the children in the three R's!

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

All this, and much else besides, will have to be gradually changed. The new order of things will bring the schools before the public, and to direct attention to them, to awaken their active interest in them, will be the first step towards reform. It will almost be half the battle won. Under the old order, the supreme control and management of the schools rested practically with Deputy Inspectors. They were a power in the land of Puntoojees and Mehetajis. With these humble folk the "deepootee" was a name of mighty significance and power illimitable. Of the Rao Saheb, as he was otherwise styled by virtue of his office, they spoke "with bated breath and in whispering humbleness." And well they might. For if his pay was extremely moderate, his powers were extremely large. He could make or unmake; he could raise or ruin. Such was the ideal in the poor Puntoojee's mind of the formidable powers attached to the office of the Deepootee. The teachers held the Rao Sahebs in reverential awe, and I am willing to believe that over their humble subjects they generally exercised a mild despotism, based on just principles. Under them the schools went on just well enough in the old grooves. Now the teachers have within visible distance of them a power higher than the Deputy Inspector that is appointed to rule their distiny. I don't know the relations of the Deputy to the Committee whom they are now serving. But I suppose the Committee must have devised some means of exercising, within proper limits, a check upon his authority, without, of course, interfering too much in the details of his work.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CORPORATION.

I think the Committee have a great deal of work cut out for them. School accommodation alone is a question of vast importance. The Corporation can do nothing better than build a few model schools of their own, and very simple in design and yet fulfilling all the hygienic requirements of a school. I confidently look forward to the time when they will be as keenly alive to the requirements of primary education as the Joint Schools Committee are at present according to my information. "When the hurly-burly's done, and the battle is fought and won," the Corporation will, I have no doubt, be in a position to make a more just and correct estimate of their own duty and responsibility, irrespective of the questions at issue between themselves and the Government. Even now we perceive that the Corporation have brought themselves to regard the question of their own financial responsibility in a more judicial frame of mind. A proof of this is the sanction given by them the other day to the additional grant of Rs. 11,800 to the School Fund. The motion was proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and was carried without opposition. The Corporation have an admirable opportunity of testing the sincerity of Government. In a recent communication to the Municipality, the Government have professed their willingness to pay half the expenditure incurred on school buildings, if the Corporation were to undertake their construction, and the latter body may with advantage take Government at their word on this point.

THE MEHETAJI.

Another question to which the School Committee will have to look into will, in my opinion, be the system and quality of the teaching in their schools. During my peregrinations I have made the acquaintance of a number of Mehetajis and I have found them of widely varying degree of merit. While I have been struck with the intelligence of some of the teachers, and I can have no doubt as to their qualifications for the task, looking at some others, I have been tempted to ask myself "Who will teach the teachers themselves?" And small blame to the teachers for that. For on inquiry I found that most of them receive only Rs. 10 per month: that being without any certificate of qualification they cannot get more, and that they are liable to be dismissed at any moment to make room for certificated teachers. When the pittance is so very small, and they have to work on it all their life without any hope of promotion or pension, it would be too much to expect them to be better than what they are. As for the other teachers their salaries are, with a few exceptions, extremely moderate. Those who have climbed up to the top of the tree, and are looked upon by their less fortunate brethren with envy, are passing rich with six hundred rupees a year. The Mehetaji is, however, contented with his lot. As he sits in his chair the terror and admiration of the little urchins around him, he feels, I fancy, an exhilarating sense of power. He is the king of his class. The cane is the sceptre with which he rules his little common-wealth, and he remains in supreme and independent control, till the Inspector visits him once a year to take stock of his year's work. Then he has to hide his diminished head in presence of the greater luminary. His prospects depend in great measure upon the result of the examination, hence the slight trepidation that is perceived in him on that fateful day. Hence his anxious care to please and to serve. The loud, dictatorial voice which is usual with him, sinks into a softened and subdued tone, and the boys, smarting under the corrective discipline of his cane, note with a chuckle of triumph that there is in the world a man who is greater even than their Mehetaji, and that the master fears him and stands in awe of him even as they, the little imps, fear their master.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

The children over whose education the School Board exercises a direct or indirect control may be counted, I think, by thousands. Their control extends over some hundred and fifty schools altogether. This number includes those which receive a grant-in-aid, and they are called "aided schools" for short. Not a few of these schools have to make a hard struggle for a living. The annual grant is almost their only margin of profit. If their condition is generally not very prosperous, that of their less fortunate neighbours, who are helped by no state subsidy, is worse. Competition is very keen among them, and I hear that they are not always scrupulously fair in their rivalry. This city does not suffer from want of schools, whatever be the quality of the teaching imparted therein. The Director of Public Instruction has said in one of his reports that to his mind almost every second house in Bombay is a school. This is not, of course, to be taken literally, but it may be cited in proof of the generally accepted belief that when a man can do nothing else, he starts a school and sets up as a school-master. The masters in these small private establishments are generally a miserably paid lot. The buildings leave much to desire, and I do not think one has a right to complain when the Municipal schools do not present models for imitation, and small blame to the Municipality for that, as they are only heirs and assigns of Government, and they have but just come into possession of their inheritance.

I feel somehow a deep interest in the education of children, and the above are a few of the facts which have come under my observation. I have jotted them down just to show that the School Committee have no light task before them, and that the Corporation have been invested with a most solemn and responsible trust.

A. B. C.

NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPORE, Aug. 19.

The rains are making up for their late arrival by their lavish abundance; with short breaks of a few days, we are having more or less continuous showers. The Kanhan river at Kamptee was at one time so full that some apprehensions existed of its flooding the lower levels of the cantonments, about the Gora Bazar; but happily this did not take place. Food grains are at their normal prices, and the general health is good. A few cases of cholera have occurred in the city and at Kamptee, and a few of them have terminated fatally. I hear also that in Ramtek and Bhandara the fell disease has appeared in sporadic form. It is fervently hoped that it will spread no further, and that such cases as have been reported will be the last we shall hear of this season.

I am glad to mention that a number of Nagpore Volunteers are being instructed in big gun drill on the Seetabuldee Fort, under the direction of the Park Seargant: and that both the Nagpore and B. N. R. Volunteers are being regularly trained for the defence of Nagpore—each corps having a separate duty assigned to it. The B. N. Volunteers have to defend the railway station, workshop, and the line of defence between the two places; the Nagpore Volunteers garrison the hill and protect the public offices, bank, &c. Both corps appear to be enthusiastic in learning what is required of them, and will doubtless be well up in their parts before the cold season closes.

Water-Works and village-sanitation are prominently before the Local Government and the public just now. Various schemes are being propounded by several Municipalities for the supply of pure drinking water. For a big project of this kind about to be started at Raipur, the Rajah of Nandgaon has I believe very generously offered a loan of two lakhs of rupees to the Raipur Municipality. This Chief is remarkable for his public spirit. He has started a Cotton Mill in his State, and a Printing Press, and takes a keen personal interest in the administration of his State.

The Chief Commissioner will leave for Raipur at once and will probably come back by the end of the month.

The noisy Mohurrum is over, with its hideous tomtoms and absurd tigers and "julalees." Whatever it may be elsewhere, it seems evident that in this station the Mohurrum has little if any of the element of religion in it. All sorts and conditions of people, Hindus, Madrasees, Dhers, &c., take a prominent part in painting themselves and taking part in this so-called Mahomedan festival. In these parts it has evidently degenerated into a general saturnalia, in which its grotesque and absurd features are yearly becoming more and more prominent.

Dr. Pilcher, the Deputy Surgeon General and Sanitary Commissioner, has gone away on short leave, and his duties are being performed by Dr. Harris, Civil Surgeon. *Apropos* of doctors, I may mention that four Sisters of Charity have, not long since, located themselves in Nagpore, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. These ladies are, I understand, trained doctors, and are doing much good in the station. The Poor House in the Nagpore City has been placed in their charge, and the poor of all castes visit the Dispensary attached to the Poor House; and, from published statistics, I find that an average of 1,400 patients attend the Dispensary monthly; and that over 500 patients sought relief at the private residence of the Sisters of Charity. This is a good record to show, considering the short time that has elapsed since these ladies began their charitable work. Two Salvationist ladies, Captains Cameron and Lloyd, have just paid Nagpore a visit, and held a series of special Evangelistic Meetings, in the commodious Methodist Church, which were well attended by all denominations. One of them, Captain Loyd, fell ill and the Doctor recommended her immediate return to Bombay. They had therefore to leave Nagpore sooner than they intended.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. COLABA GARRISON.

THE weak condition in which the Gymkhana are this year has not yet been so clearly exemplified as it was on Saturday in the match against the Colaba Garrison. At the beginning of the season it was pointed out that owing to the loss of those men who made the Gymkhana so strong last year, they would have great difficulty in putting on the field a team of fair strength, and in the absence, through any cause, of one or more of those who constituted this year's regular playing eleven, there were none who could efficiently fill the vacant places. On Saturday the Gymkhana were unusually unfortunate through the absence of some of their best playing members. Mr. Anderson, one of their most reliable bowlers, was unable to play owing to lameness. Captain Steele was not in Bombay, and, even if he had, he would in all probability have played on the opposite side. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, a strong hitter, who might have proved invaluable on Saturday, was away. Mr. Rogers, another of the Gymkhana regular bowlers, played on the military side, and Captain Smith, one of the Gymkhana's strongest bats, also assisted the military. There is little left to wonder at, then, that the Gymkhana were beaten on Saturday. In fact, with only the Brothers Clark to rely upon in bowling, they did remarkably well in getting the strong batting eleven the Garrison sent against them out for only 104 runs. The game was a painfully slow one almost all through, as may be imagined from the fact that the two teams between them scored only 158 runs in four hours play. The following are further details :—

The Gymkhana having won the toss, Messrs. A. P Gould and F. J. Clark went in first to the bowling of Messrs. Rogers and Ibbetson. Mr. Gould settled down to play at once. He opened with a boundary leg hit off Private Ibbetson's bowling, and followed that up with a number of singles. He succeeded in raising his score to 9 in this way, when Ibbetson reached his wicket (1 for 16). The next wicket only added 1 run. When Mr. Norman Durrant went in, he and Mr. Clark played a long time without getting many runs. The fielding was good, and the batsmen seemed unable to get the balls away. Ultimately Mr. Clark, with only 6 to his credit, all got in singles by very patient batting, was clean bowled by Ibbetson (3 for 23). Mr. Dunk only succeeded in getting 4, made by a nice leg hit, when Private Ibbetson bowled him (4 for 29). Mr. Johnson who followed got 7 runs, when he was well bowled by Mr. Rogers (5 for 36). So far the Gymkhana had made a poor show, but when Dr. Garson joined Mr. Durrant, it was fully expected the game would take a livelier turn ; but it proved otherwise. The doctor only got three runs off Mr. Rogers' bowling, when he was caught at the wickets off Private Ibbetson's bowling. Then, before anything more could be done, Mr. Cookson returned a ball to the bowler and was caught (7 for 39). Only 3 more runs were added by Mr. Durrant, when Mr. Brooks, stepping out to a ball from Mr. Rogers, missed it, and was stumped. Mr. Norman Durrant, who had been playing very patiently for over an hour for only 8 runs, next lost his wicket, being smartly caught by Private Ibbetson in attempting a cut (9 for 45). When Mr. Levick, the last man went in, Mr. H. Clark made an effort to raise the score. Ibbetson was bowling to him, and of one over he hit 8 runs with two 2's and a beautiful heavy drive for 4. Another single gave him 10, thus making him the first man to enter double figures. The innings terminated then, however, Mr. Rogers managing to displace Mr. Clark's bales.

Private Ibbetson and Colour Sergeant Barfoot were the first representatives of the Garrison at the wicket, while Messrs. F. Clark and Framjee undertook the attack. The game opened very slowly, both batsmen dealing very carefully with the bowling. The total had only reached 12 after about twenty minutes' play, when Mr. Clark took Ibbetson's wicket. Runs still came slowly, when Trumpet-Major Guynau went in, such runs as were made coming off Barfoot's bat, who gradually added to the total till 22 was reached, when a change of bowling was tried, Mr. H. Clark going on to relieve his brother. This change had the effect that was wanted. The Parsee, who had been bowling well up till now, put up rather an expensive over, out of which 7 runs were made, and then Guynan was bowled by Mr. H. Clark with only 5 to his credit (2 for 30). Surgeon Kilkelly, who then joined Colour Sergeant Barfoot, put a new appearance on the game. He began at once to rouse up the fielders, and got into double figures with three hits. He appeared quite at home with the bowlers, and 20 runs were put on in a remarkably short space of time. It being now deemed advisable to have another change of bowling, Mr. Levick took the ball from Framjee. Runs still came as freely as before, and after 3 singles had been run, Surgeon Kilkelly made the winning hit with a boundary drive off Mr. Clark. The Gymkhana were thus beaten by the Garrison for the loss of only two wickets. Framjee was tried again at the pavilion end, when Sergeant Barfoot was caught by Mr. Levick (3 for 57). The putting on of the Parsee to bowl again now appeared a good move. Captain Smith, who has the reputation of being a heavy hitter, was expected to add something substantial to the total, but he was beaten by Framjee after contributing only one run (4 for 61.) Major Ryan made another good stand along with Surgeon Kilkelly. They knocked the bowling about very merrily together, in spite of several changes of bowling, till finally the Major "skied" a ball, which was easily held by Mr. Durrant (5 for 80). The game became very slow again, when Captain Tyrwhitt joined Surgeon Kilkelly, until the latter, who had made 29 by really good batting, was bowled by Mr. Levick (6 for 84). The wickets began to fall rapidly now, for before anything more was done Captain Tyrwhitt was bowled. Then after Lieut. Rogers got 2, Private Brooks was run out in attempting an impossible run off a hit by the former (8 for 86). Lieut. Rogers did not get a chance of doing much more, for Mr F. Clark being put on to bowl again took his wicket with the third ball of his over (9 for 88). Privates Reid and Allot made a good stand for the last wicket, and raised the score to 100 between them very quickly. Just before the call of time Allot was caught, and the innings closed for 104. Appended are the scores :—

GYMKHANA.

Mr A P Gould, b Ibbetson	9
Mr F J Clark, b Ibbetson	6
Mr Framjee, b Rogers	1
Mr Norman Durrant, c Ibbetson, b Rogers	8
Mr H R Dunk, b Ibbetson	4
Mr C D Johnson, b Rogers	7
Mr W W Cookson, c and b Ibbetson	0
Dr Carson, c Allot, b Ibbetson	3
Mr J C Brooks, st Allot, b Rogers	0
Mr H J Clark, b Rogers	10
Mr C F Levick, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr P H Rogers	88	21	5	5
Pte Ibbetson	85	27	8	5

COLABA GARRISON.

Private Ibbetson, b F J Clark	4
Col Sergt Barfoot, c Levick, b Framjee	25
Tr Major Guynan, b H Clark	3
Surg Kilkelly, b Levick	29
Capt Smith, b Framjee	1
Major Ryan, c Durrant, b H Clark	13
Capt Tyrwhitt, b Framjee	2
Lieut Rogers, b F Clark	3
Pte Brooks, run out	0
Pte Reid, not out	10
Pte Allot, c Carson, b F Clark	6
Extras	6
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr F J Clark	72	21	7	3
Mr. Framji	90	30	6	3
Mr H Clark	65	30	5	2
Mr Levick	35	17	0	1

Mr F Clark bowled 1 no ball.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	71	40	56	13	53	59	50	45
Saturday, Aug. 22	...	..	..	...	0	9	0	77
Sunday, Aug. 23	...	...	..	...	...	...	0	7
Total	71	40	56	13	53	68	57	29
Total fall to 23rd August 1890	65	18	66	46	68	96	51	58
Total fall to 23rd August 1889	63	20	66	46	65	1	59	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is the only German journal which continues to advocate that Germany should make efforts to retain the friendship of Russia and to warn against the danger of too much cordiality towards England. This advice is the more curious, says the *Times'* correspondent, in view of the fact, now admitted by Prince Bismarck, that the Emperor's determination to visit St. Petersburg was the beginning of the breach between him and his royal master

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE following is a copy of the letter sent to Government by the Rajabai Tower Tragedy Committee asking for a further enquiry into the mystery, and of the reply sent by Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government :—

5, Hornby Row ; Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

To W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S., Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 31st July last addressed to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. M. Banajee, and in continuation of our letter to you of the 8th idem, we have the honour to inform you that the Committee are respectfully of opinion that, notwithstanding the trial of Manockji Aslaji in the High Court, the mystery of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy still remains unsolved, and they trust that in the interest of justice and public safety, the Government may be pleased to take such steps in the matter, as they may deem proper for its elucidation.—We have, &c., Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Kazi Shahbudin, and others, principal members of the Committee formed in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy.

Judical Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1891.

From W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 8th of August, 1891, from yourself and others who had previously joined in the Memorial presented to Government, and dealt with in Government Resolution No. 3593, dated the 4th of July, 1891. In your present appeal to Government "in the interests of justice and public safety," you request them "to take such steps in the matter of the mystery of the Rajabai Tower tragedy as they may deem proper for its elucidation." The previous Memorial, which was presented whilst the case against Manekji Aslaji was awaiting trial in the High Court, prayed for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Police and into the circumstances of the case : and the present Memorial observes that "notwithstanding the trial the mystery still remains unsolved." 2. I am to inform you that, before the receipt of this further Memorial, the Governor in Council had received a full report from the Commissioner of Police upon the whole conduct of the investigation, and he had been favoured by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran with a comprehensive review of the case as presented to the High Court, and especially as it threw light on the action of the Police. The Honourable the Advocate-General and the Public Prosecutor had also furnished Government with their opinions. A careful consideration of all the facts attending the death of the two ladies by a fall from the Rajabai Tower, as elucidated by the light shed upon them from these several quarters, and by the proceedings that have taken place in Court, renders it impossible to admit the suggestion of outrage and of violence that was put before Government in your Memorial of the 23rd of June last. That theory has been exhaustively examined and thoroughly discredited. It is at least certain that of three possible causes of death no substantial indication of violence has been afforded. There remain then the possibilities of accident and suicide. If the former were the cause of death, it cannot now be expected that the particulars should become known, or that inquiry whatsoever should throw light upon it. In itself the theory of accident seems highly improbable. Suicide must be admitted as possible, but for it no sufficient motives have been disclosed, and it is difficult to see what public advantage would be served, or what satisfaction would be afforded to the families of the unfortunate ladies, by dragging into public light every detail of their home life, in order to unravel what has been described as a mystery. 3. It must always be a matter for deep sympathy and regret when sudden and unnatural deaths take place, but in the ordinary course of human affairs it is inevitable that such cases should occur. Physical facts and human motives are constantly presenting themselves in combinations for which previous experience affords no adequate explanation, and a positive lack of data, such as has occurred in this case, cannot be remedied by any method of enquiry, however elaborate. Unexplained accidents and unexplained suicides are really events of not infrequent occurrence, and it is only in the startling circumstances of the simultaneous deaths of two persons by a fall from a tower in broad daylight that the case in question differs from others that have occurred, both here and in other countries, in which the limited reach of human sagacity has had to be recognized. The Governor in Council cannot therefore concur with you that "the interests of justice and public safety" require the appointment of a special commission of inquiry, or that such a method would supply the want of evidence, or lead to a knowledge of those material facts, which in the circumstances were concealed from human view. 4. There remains then the question of the conduct of the Police. The theory of outrage or murder has, after examination of every witness who saw any of the surrounding circumstances, been finally discredited. The result of the careful trial was not merely to acquit Manekji Aslaji, but to discredit the theory that a crime had been committed. In resisting the pressure put upon them, and in abandoning an untenable theory of violence that naturally presented itself to them at the outset, the Police acted with courage and with the best regard to justice and the public safety." From the nature of the case it was impossible for them to establish proof of accident, and if there are grounds for suspecting suicide they are not within the cognizance of the Police without the suggestion and assistance of the relatives of the deceased. Every clue that was offered to the Police was followed up with diligence, and the strong disapprobation expressed by the Memorialists in their first Memorial can only be attributed to their settled conviction that a crime had been committed. Now, however, that impartial and experienced investigation has corrected first impressions and excluded the theory of violence, the Governor in Council can only deal with the other theories of accident or suicide ; and I am to state that after the most careful consideration he can find no *prima facie* case of negligence or ill-will established against the Police force, nor does he perceive any grounds for acceding to your prayer for the appointment of a special inquiry.—I have, &c., W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government.

The *Rast Goftar*, referring to the above correspondence, remarks :—The fiat has gone forth ; the mandate is given that there shall be no further inquiry into what the Government themselves were pleased to call but the other day "the dark mystery" of the Rajabai Tower fatality. And although we are by no means satisfied with the meagre and miserable letter sent by the petitioners praying for further inquiry, the bare demand of which unsupported by fresh facts and arguments as elicited by after events has possibly drawn this reply from Government without difficulty, we must, with all deference, say that the reply is utterly evasive and unsatisfactory and leaves the question exactly where it was before the trial of Manockjj Aslaji commenced in the High Court. Government have no ground whatever to say that the theory of outrage on the deceased ladies was fully tried and the conduct of the police was gone through before Mr. Justice Farran. Nothing of the sort was done in the High Court. It was a trial, sure and simple of the charges against Aslajj, and the Judge himself had to admit the onesidedness with which the trial was conducted, a feature in it which favoured the defence and which could throw no light whatever on the conduct of the police nor on the probabilities of outrage. The matter will evidently not rest here, as public feeling is still very much excited for the cold water which is sought to be thrown on the painful incident.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—Late, last evening the local Government issued a formal reply, addressed to Sir Jamsetji, to the second letter which the Rajabai Tower Tragedy Memorial Committee forwarded a few short days ago requesting it to take further steps to investigate the mystery. In substance the Government is of opinion that the Police did its duty "courageously," that Aslaji was rightly acquitted, that the presiding Judge sent in an exhaustive explanation of his own notions on the causes of the deaths of the ill-fated girls, and that the law officers of the Crown stated their own views on the matter. This is all very well from the point of view of Government. Of course, it must anyhow uphold the police and it would be simply madness to suppose that with the altogether untenable position the Government has taken from the first to shield the police and justify its efficiency, anything more could be expected. The entire letter is based on a hypothesis, which we absolutely repudiate and we make bold to say nine-tenths of the entire community of Bombay would repudiate also, if a *plebiscite* were taken. The hypothesis of accident propounded by the Judge is preposterous. No "sane" man, to use his own words, would believe it for a moment. And we discard it again as we did discard it before. It is a pity that it was only two *native* girls who met with this awful catastrophe. Had they been *English* girls we might have seen quite a different termination of this case. But the matter cannot rest here. The strong voice of public opinion must assert itself. Murder and a most foul murder there has been, and like all murders it will be out one day. If not to-day, to-morrow, the day after, or even ten years hence.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the overland mails of the 7th August, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Major Pocklington	Rev A Hayen
Mr W Whitehead	Miss Hayen
Mr Wm Wallach	Mr and Mrs R Wylie
Misses Scroggie (2)	Capt and Mrs Newell
Miss Macdonald	Mr C F Dolbie
Mr L Mair	Mr J G Pinto
Dr Pendall	Mr Wm Lord
Mr W Coke	Mr Greaves
Mr J B Farrell	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col G B Turnour	Capt Heyman
Major G O Dobbs	Dr F A Rogers
Mr Bonham Carter	Mr Geo Hall
Mr Croudace	Mr and Miss Meakin
Mr Hudson	Mr J S Fraser
Surg-Major J A Emerson	Mr P Manuk
Lieut Dursford	Mr J Manuk
Mr J C Pennington	Mr H A Johnson
Col, Mrs and Miss Rennick and child	Mr F Casseroni

FROM ADEN.

Asst Apothecary Laford, wife and sister	Mrs A J de Miranda Silva
Mrs J B Costa Campaso	Mr J S des Aquistiase Cata
Mr J H da Cunha	Mr V Moura Garcez
Mr and Mrs J I d'Agina	Mr J F da Silva Coelho
Mendes and 2 infants	Mr L A da Silva
Mr M L C de Silva Moura	Mr M Jose Miranda

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Naples took leave of the Queen at Osborne on Tuesday and returned to London. Her Majesty had previously conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Prince.

The Prince of Naples on Friday went to Plymouth, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Railway Rates and Charges Bills were read a third time and passed. Lord Cadogan moved the second reading of the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Bill, applicable to perpetual leaseholders, and, after some discussion, the motion was agreed to. On Monday the House disposed of a considerable number of Bills. After a formal suspension the Coinage Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday Lord Cranbrook proposed a substitute for the clause in the Education Bill introduced in that House, which was objected to in the Commons as a breach of privilege, which was agreed to ; but a resolution was adopted, at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, questioning the validity of the Commons' objection, and guarding against the acceptance being construed as a precedent.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the Irish Education Vote was passed, and Mr. A. J. Balfour stated, in consequence of the strong opposition offered to the Training Colleges (Ireland) Bill, it would be withdrawn. Discussions on Scotch and Irish votes in Committee of Supple protracted the sitting until 10 minutes past 4. The House met at noon on Saturday and continued the sitting until 7-30. On Monday Mr. Atkinson unsuccessfully appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant him a day for the discussion of his complaints against the speaker and his officers. On the Appropriation Bill Mr. J. Redmond urged the reconsideration of the cases of Daly and Egan and other convicts undergoing penal servitude for treason-felony. Mr. Mathews and Sir W. Harcourt hold that there was no ground for reviewing the sentences, and on a division the Appropriation Bill was read a second time by 96 votes against 39. On Tuesday a discussion arose on the question of extending the railway from Chaman to Candahar, but Sir J. Gorst intimated that such action could not be prudently taken except with the consent of the Ameer. Sir J. Gorst then made the annual statement of the finances of India, and said that the revenue account showed a surplus and the general prospects were hopeful. The House adjourned at midnight.

Both Houses reassembled on Wednesday about 6-30 when the Queen's Speech was read and the prorogation of Parliament was proclaimed.

POLITICAL.

Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Hartington have both been seriously unwell, but the latest medical reports indicate improvement in each case.

Two peers have died this week, the Earl of Dartmouth, aged 68, and the Earl of Westmorland, aged 65. Lord Lewisham succeeding to the Dartmouth peerage, a vacancy is created in the representation of the borough of Lewisham in the House of Commons.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Dwyer Gray, a principal proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, has declared his withdrawal from the cause of Mr. Parnell, giving as his chief reason the marriage with Mrs. O'Shea, a union not recognized by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. W.O'Brien, M.P., has been adjudicated bankrupt, in Dublin, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, for non-payment of costs in the unsuccessful action against the Premier. Mr. O'Brien has appealed against the order, and has addressed a letter to the Premier suggesting the submission of the case to arbitration.

GENERAL.

The claim of Mr. Randal Berkeley to the Berkeley peerage was allowed by the House of Lords on Friday after a long but interesting historical inquiry.

Frequent violent thunderstorms occurred in many parts of England on Monday, causing damage to buildings in several places. At Croyden a man was killed by lightning.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in the officers' mess room of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish, quartered at Chelmsford, and the regimental colours and relics connected with the service of the regiment were destroyed.

A fire broke out early on Saturday morning in an oilman's shop at Poplar. The occupier and his sister lost their lives.

A coal-laden steamer, the Angelica, put back to Cardiff on Saturday to repair damages by fire at sea, which caused the suffocation of three of the crew.

COLONIAL.

The British and United States cruisers in the Behring Sea have arranged certain areas of patrol to warn off sailing vessels.

The revenue returns of New South Wales for the first seven months of the year show a considerable increase, and a surplus of £400,000 is expected for the year.

The Bank of Van Diemen's Land has suspended payment. It is believed that the creditors will eventually receive payment in full.

The subject of financial irregularities charged against public officials in Canada is still being inquired into, and several fresh charges have been raised.

FOREIGN.

The *Times* Correspondent at St. Petersburg reports a current belief there that the French Admiral has been the bearer of a scheme for mutual arrangement between Russia and France in the event of an outbreak of war in Europe.

The German papers are taking the *rapprochement* between Russia and France more seriously than they did at first, but they continue to regard the event as one not likely to lead to any practical result at present.

A report was current yesterday at Sofia that the Porte had signified its intention to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, but confirmation is needed.

It is stated that Rustem Pasha a few days since had an interview with Lord Salisbury in London, and that the British Premier intimated that the time was not opportune for reopening the negotiations concerning the evacuation of Egypt. It is also asserted that the question of the Dardanelles was not referred to.

The young King of Servia has been at Moscow, where fetes and military displays have been given in his honour, and he is now at St. Petersburg. After leaving Russia the King is expected to visit Vienna, and will thence accompany his father to one of the German baths.

The export of silver coin, Portuguese or foreign, has been prohibited by the Government at Lisbon.

The Russian Government has announced that from next year the children of foreign Jews will not be permitted to enter the middle or higher schools of the Empire.

The agitation in Crete is stated to be increasing, and the local authorities have applied to the Porte for additional troops.

The Queen of the Belgains on Monday became suddenly ill after visiting the Empress Charlotte, who was in a state of violent excitement, but the Queen is now almost completely recovered.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut. Gen. F. W. Drummond, Ben. Cav.; Major J. E. Monokton, Mad. Ret.; Earl of Westmorland ; Earl of Dartmouth ; Sir C. Dodsworth, Bart.; Rev. Owen Thomas, D.D.

NEWS OF THE DAY

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Simultaneous Rifle Match for 1891 has been fixed for the 15th September, when all teams who may enter are expected to fire between the hours of 7 to 10 a.m. The distances are 200, 500 and 600 yards. The match is open to all India.

RUMOURS are afloat that operations against certain tribes in the Black Mountains will recommence early in the autumn. The force already there is to be increased by one or two battalions of British Infantry and perhaps a couple of Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery. Rumour also points to General Lockhart as the officer who will command the force.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from a private source that the Black Mountain tribes continue to drop a few bullets into camp. There appears, however, to be no official report on the matter, so it is open to doubt.

SINCE the outbreak of cholera the convicts in the Madras Penitentiary are divided now in two batches, one-half there and the other half in camp at Avady. It is satisfactory to learn that the disease has apparently subsided among the convicts, as no fresh cases have been reported since Wednesday morning, and only five old cases proved fatal in the Penitentiary ; three on Wednesday and two on Thursday. Work in the workshops is still suspended.

SIR D. BARBOUR'S Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act of 1880 was passed on Thursday by the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

DR. RAKE, of the Leprosy Commission, has returned to Calcutta from Kashmir, and together with Dr. Buckmaster, leaves for England shortly. Dr. Kanthack remains at Simla to complete the report, which is making satisfactory progress.

COLONEL D. MACNEILL, C.B., commanding 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Bellary, has been permitted, as a special case, to appear before a medical board with a view to obtaining a wound pension. Colonel MacNeill served in the late Burmese War as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General for Intelligence, and at the action at Minhla was severely wounded, receiving two bullets in the right leg. A medical board in Burma then certified that the injuries were nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb, and this officer was consequently granted a year's wound gratuity. In November 1886, however, the medical board in London did not consider the wounds of such a nature as to entitle Colonel MacNeill to a permanent wound pension. It was then hoped that the leg would get better in the course of a couple of years, but instead of that it has been getting steadily weaker, and the medical opinion is that the symptoms will increase in the future rather than diminish.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes some further particulars regarding the work proposed to be carried out in Burma during the approaching cold season. The Chief Commissioner of Burma and the General Officer Commanding that District, our contemporary states, have been informed that the proposals submitted have been finally approved of by the Government of India, and consequently the following expeditions, explorations, &c., will be carried out :—(1) expeditions into the Kachin Hills from Bhamo and Mogaung, (2) expedition into the Kanhow country in the Chin Hills—in view to operating towards Fort White on one side and Manipur on the other, (3) the subjection of the Tlang Tlangs, and (4) a visit to the Thetta Chins, who were a source of considerable trouble last year. Political Officers accompanied by small detachments of troops will work up information and statistics of the whole of the recently acquired Wuntho territory, and while doing so they will endeavour, with the assistance of medical advisers, to select a site on one or other of the three hills in the State that may commend itself to them as being suitable for the establishment of a sanitarium for British troops serving in Upper Burma. Further explorations will be made of the countries between the Baungshe and Chinbok tribes of Chins. The Jade and Amber Mines on the extreme north of Burma will also be visited, a task which we advocated in our issue of the 22nd April last. Political Officers will also be deputed to visit portions of the Northern and Southern Shan States and the Trans-Salween Shan States, parts of which are still unknown. Two of the chief objects of the cold season's operations in Burma, besides those already enumerated, will be the demarcation of the Burma-Chinese and Burma-Siamese frontiers.

SOME religious excitement is prevalent among the people of the village of Tarasmia (under Bhownagar) in consequence of a cultivator having come across, while ploughing, a fresh water spring. The villagers being fully convinced that it was a spring from the sacred Ganges, have been obtaining a lota full of water for a pice to bathe with. The cultivator is already reaping a rich harvest thereby.

THE Government offices are ordered to close at Simla on the 31st October, and re-open in Calcutta the following week.

TWO companies of the Volunteer Reserve having now been formed at Simla, the Adjutant-General in India has sanctioned the employment of a 1st Class Sergeant-Instructor for the corps. Sergeant B. Hodgson, of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been selected for the post.

THE refugees from Poonch who had emigrated into Kashmir in order to live under a better form of government, are being requested to return by officers sent for the purpose by Raja Moti Singh, on the promise of kindly treatment henceforth. Rs. 5 per household for travelling allowance is also allowed. Whether they return or remain, it is a valuable testimony to the reality of the administrative reforms in Kashmir that the refugees should have fled thither.

RAJA RAM SINGH, Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army, marched on from Gilgit to Chaprot on 6th August, wherefrom the Commander-in-Chief intends to proceed to Hunza and Nagar. After visiting these principalities he will go to Chitral, and then return to Srinagar by way of Askardu.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to construct a new meteorological observatory in Kashmir. Meteorological observations have been hitherto taken in the State Hospital, but they were not incorporated with the Imperial returns, which was a desideratum, as the Kashmir observations would be of value.

EVERYTHING is reported quiet on the Samana range, but reports are still current of Modalis trying to excite disaffection among the Afridis, fortunately without success.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Goa, who attended the feast of St. Aloysius, received a grand reception at the Seminary of Rachol. On his return the inhabitants of Borim assembled at the fortress cheered His Excellency as the steam launch was passing, letting off bonfires, and vociferating *vivas*. His Excellency opened the window of the saloon, and returned the compliment by waving his handkerchief. A similar reception was given by the villages on the river side.

MR. TINTINIANO MASCARENHAS, barrister-at-law at Goa, who was accused of complicity in the murders of 21st September last during the municipal election at Salsette, and suspended from the exercise of his profession, has been declared by the High Court of Goa innocent of the charge brought against him, and permitted to carry on his legal profession.

CHOLERA is raging in the whole of Kistna District, and especially in Bezvada and Narasarowpet.

THE Maharaja of Darbhunga, who is now in Simla, will next March go on a tour on the continent, Dr. Coates accompanying him as medical attendant.

THE Viceroy is expected to reach Calcutta on November 29th.

THERE is to be no Chapter of the Star of India or of the Indian Empire at Calcutta this cold weather.

THE rain at Allahabad ceased on Wednesday morning after having continued without a break for about 36 hours, the amount registered being about 14½ inches. This heavy fall, which was accompanied by a high wind, has done considerable damage in the station and city to roads, trees and buildings.

THE five tenants of a very big zemindar, who were charged with the murder of their *gomasta* (rent collector), and looting his house and robbing his money and valuables, were tried at the last Calcutta Criminal Sessions, and found guilty of the offence of committing dacoity attended with murder. They were all sentenced to transportation for life. The motive for this murder, however, was a very peculiar one. These five tenants were enjoying certain zemindari lands, and never paid rent to the zemindar, making them in fact a sort of rent-free property. The *gomasta* instituted civil proceedings against them, and got a decree for dispossessing them. This incited them to commit the crime.

THE civil suit in which Mr. Warburton claims Rs. 50,000 as damages from Sardar Dyal Singh on account of the private as well as the alleged public libels, came before the District Judge of Lahore for the purpose of framing issues on the 18th instant. Mr. Gouldsbury appeared for Mr. Warburton, who was also present in Court, and Messrs. P. C. Chatterjee and J. C. Bose for Sardar Dyal Singh. After hearing counsel on both sides as to the matter of the plaint, the Court framed a number of issues, and the 6th November was fixed for the hearing of the case.

As the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders marched past the German Emperor on Wimbledon Common, and the Queen at Aldershot they were received with an outburst of enthusiastic admiration. "Bravo, 93rd !" "Well done, 93rd !" were exclamations which greeted them all down the line of spectators. The public, in fact, invariably show as deep-rooted a detestation of the new rigmarole titles as soldiers themselves.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEARY is to retain his command of the artillery, under the Duke of Connaught, at Portsmouth on promotion. The appointment has lately been made that of a Brigadier-General, and this will not disqualify a Major-General from holding it. When the Duke is absent the acting command of the district revolves upon General Geary, so that the position is a very acceptable one.

A VERY sensational case is being tried at Dacca in which a formidable array of counsel from Calcutta appear on both sides. There was recently tried in the Judge's Court an important murder case in which the Beliah Zemindars were charged with murder. Ananda Churn Roy, the pleader for the defence, is alleged to have tendered a bribe of Rs. 4,000 to one of the jurymen on condition of his voting for and obtaining the acquittal of the prisoner. This juryman and the pleader are in impecunious circumstances. The former, it is alleged, first accepted the bribe, but repented and gave a verdict against the prisoner. He returned the bribe and, the matter getting bruited abroad, the present case was instituted against Mr. A. C. Roy.

A VERY singular fatality occurred about three weeks ago in Denison Texas. A young man was visiting a ranch a few miles away, and was walking in the vicinity of the house with a young lady, when they were suddenly startled by seeing a large snake in their path. The young man struck it on the head with his riding whip and stunned it, he then cut off its head with a bowie knife and left it, the two walking back to the house. A little while afterwards they returned with several others of the family, who wished to look at the snake. While they were doing so the young lady approached the severed head and attempted to turn it over with her hand. She had no sooner touched the creature, however, than it opened its mouth and bit her. The young lady's hand immediately began to swell, and though medical aid was obtained as quickly as possible, she died in a few hours in an agony of pain.

A PRIVATE telegram from Bucharest states that a meeting will take place at Blankenberghe, towards the end of this month, between the King of Roumania and the Prince of Wales. The object of the meeting is reported to be the arrangement of a marriage between Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and the eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE entrance to Behring Sea is now effectually blocked and patrolled by five United States and two British warships. The sealer La Nymphe, of San Francisco, has been fired upon by the United States despatch vessel Thetis and captured. Vessels arriving at Victoria, a Reuter telegram says, report that a number of sealers intend hunting the Russian shore, and that they will defy both the British and United States war-vessels. The captain of the schooner Walter Rich reports that he got twenty-one skins after having been warned by the Thetis.

ACCORDING to advices from St Petersburg, Admiral Gervais said in an interview, to a correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, that his mission was not a political one, as the Central European Press tried to represent. He was only a messenger of French sympathy. In all circles of Russian society he had met with an extraordinary reception, in which France sees favourable auguries. The visit of the Czar to the French Squadron, and the special circumstance connected with it, also the words with which he left the ships, and the dringing of the health of M. Carnot to the sounds of the "Marseillaise," convinced him that France's form of Government was no hindrance to an alliance, even if it were not in outward form analogous to the Triple Alliance. If necessary, Russia and France would be able to act harmoniously for the protection of peace.

MOST persons would probably suppose that a sentence of five years' penal servitude—which is at present the minimum of penal servitude that the law allows—is a much heavier one than two years' or eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The fact, however, the Lord Chief Justice assures us, is, as far as he has been able to ascertain, just the reverse. It was on this ground that in addressing the grand jury at the Warwickshire Assizes, Lord Coleridge expressed his approval of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act. Under this measure, he added, he was thankful to think that it would be possible to inflict the punishment of penal servitude—which was a very useful and a very healthy sort of punishment—in cases where one would have shrunk from inflicting it before because it could not be inflicted for a shorter period than five years.

A VIENNA correspondent, recalling the *Daily News* description of the Roman remains at Hainburg, about twenty-four miles from Vienna, on the site of the ancient Roman frontier town of Carnuntum, on their discovery a year or two ago, says that new excavations are now taking place in the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle of Petronell the residence of the Counts of Abendsberg Traun, which is about two miles distant from Hainburg, and have resulted in the discovery of many interesting architectural remains and much sculpture. These discoveries lead to the conclusion that Carnuntum must have been a much larger town than was thought, for it seems that it must have contained several hundred thousand inhabitants.

ANOTHER of the belles of the season, Lady Sybil St. Clair Erskine, sister of Lord Rosslyn and half-sister of Lady Brooke, has, it is stated, been wooed and won by Lord Burghersh, whose martial form and handsome features recall those of his father in Crimean days.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MAN, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed to command the local forces in Trinidad. The appointment will be held for five years. He was with Chinese Gordon in the Teaping Campaign of 1863-64, was in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and was afterwards on the staff of Baker Pasha.

LORD CROSS'S DESPATCH ON MANIPUR.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council, expressing approval by Her Majesty's Government of the policy of the Government of India in regard to Manipur, concludes as follows :—

Of the right of the Government of India to interfere, after the forcible dispossession of the Maharaja, there can be no question. It is admittedly the right and the duty of the Government to settle successions in the protected states of India generally, and this is in a very marked way the case in regard to Manipur, which, indeed, owes its existence to our intervention. In 1851 the Government of India gave a somewhat special undertaking "to uphold the present Raja, and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him," and both before and since that period, and even during the reign of the Maharaja Sur Chandra Sing, the history of Manipur is replete with instances of your Government having interfered forcibly to suppress attempts at usurpation and of your having interned rebellious princes in British India at a safe distance from Manipur. Above all it was necessary in the interests of the other protected states of India, for every chief would have felt that the stability of his power was compromised had you passed over, without notice, an unprovoked and successful rebellion proceeding only from family quarrels. I am satisfied, therefore, that your Government were right in deciding to interfere. I am equally satisfied that no interference which left the succesful head of the rebellion, a man notorious for his turbulent and violent character, in possession of the real power of the state, would have been adequate, and that your decision to remove the Senapati from Manipur, and intern him in India was sound and politic. The question whether the ex-Mahraja should be restored, or whether the Jubraj should be acknowled

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY, the well-known American astronomer, has recently demonstrated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, that mechanical flight is quite possible with the help of motors which have already been invented. The form of the flyer he prefers is that of the inclined plane or kite of Mr. Maxim, to which we recently referred. It would be possible, he says, to support such planes in the air by giving them a rapid motion, even though they were 1,000 times denser than the air or medium in which they moved. He also shows that if the plane be going at such a speed, and inclined at such an angle that it moves horizontally, the more its speed is increased beyond that value the greater is its sustaining power. It follows that up to a certain velocity not yet determined, the faster the machine travels the more it will carry.

The Prince of Monaco is an illustration of how a man having the privilege of fortune can turn it to the advantage of humanity by pursuing a favourite science and gratifying his own tastes. It is well known that he is an ardent hydrographer, and that since 1886 he has been engaged in deep sea explorations on board his own yacht. These have been chiefly for the purpose of determining the currents of the Atlantic, and according to his own statement at a lecture delivered before the Royal Society of Edinburgh he will soon publish a chart of the currents, in which every confidence can be placed. The currents were experimentally traced by 1,700 loaded floats cast adrift at various points in the Atlantic, which have served the purpose very well, having turned up on the surrounding coasts where the currents had borne them.

The new yacht of the Prince, which has been built for the prosecution of his studies in "Oceanography" is of 650 tons, and provided with steam power. The engine-room contains a dynamo, a freezing apparatus, and a water still, all of which are under the charge of the same engineer. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity, and has, in addition, a search light of 10,000 candle power for illuminating the surface of the sea. There are a refrigerating chamber, a cold chamber, laboratories, sounding apparatus, dredges, and so forth on board. The equipment allows of soundings being taken in depths up to 8,000 metres. The maximum speed of the yacht is nine knots, but this can be reduced to three knots by using only one of the two boilers with which she is fitted, thus economising the fuel.

The agricultural College recently established in Cairo is prospering very well. The Principal is Mr. Samuel Wallace, brother of Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh University, and he is heartily supported by the Egyptian Government. About 60 students have been admitted, many others having been excluded owing to lack of accommodation. A garden and farm of 300 acres is attached to the establishment, where experiments are carried out and the employment of Western tools and methods is demonstrated.

It has generally been supposed that the absurd practice of flattening the head was peculiar to the Chinook or Flathead Indians of the lower Columbia river in Oregon U.S., Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, however, has discovered flattened heads among the Navajo tribes of north-western New Mexico. In this case the back of the head is flattened and the effect is to diminish the length of the head and produce a high upright forehead, in short to reverse the object of the Chinook custom. One of the skulls collected by Dr. Shufeldt had a cephalic index of 94.6, that is to say the breadth was 94.6, per cent. of the length. These hyperbrachycephalic or excessively broad skulls are not seen in every individual of the tribes, nor are they confined to a particular sex. They appear to be a variety of the race, for Dr. Shufeldt cannot discover any artificial means of forming them, like the pressure board used by the Chinooks. The child's head is quite free in the cradle, and there is a soft pillow for it to rest on. Whether the flattening is due to carelessness on the part of some of the mothers in not providing a proper pad, or to inheritance from a past age when the back of the head was purposely compressed, is still a matter of doubt.

The mushroom has became a simile for vigorous growth, and a recent instance of its capacity for thriving in untoward circumstances comes to us from Stockton, California, where several fine specimens were found growing on the concrete floor of a stable. The floor had been laid for a year, and consisted of cement with a top coating of gravel and asphalte. The mushrooms germinated in the body of the concrete breaking through the cement to reach the air. One grew to a height of one-and-a-half inches, and the diameter of its stem was three-fourths of an inch, while its substance was beautifully white and firm. The conjecture is that some mushroom spawn had become mixed up with the concrete when the floor was laid. They were rooted about 1½in. below the surface, and one of them had cast a fragment of the superincumbent cement about a foot away.

Dr. H. O. Dodge, an American physician, in discussing the high-altitude cure for consumption, which has been so successful in Colorado, attributes the effects to the diminished heat and accelerated circulation and respiration causing an appetite for food; the cool nights promoting sleep, the loss of adipose tissue and increase of muscular power; and the dry atmosphere enabling the patient to withstand without inconvenience those changes of temperature which in more humid regions would be detrimental and dangerous.

Dr. Dodge says that about nine per cent. of those in whom the disease is arrested by the Colorado cure are able to go anywhere else and engage in any business; about 40 per cent. may live in lower and less favourable climates during certain season; and about fifty per cent. had better continue in the country which has proved so beneficial. This class includes those who show a strong hereditary tendency to the disease. A cured patient who has only been the victim of external conditions, and is free from congenital taint, may be allowed to try a return to other circumstances of life.

The power of sunlight in promoting the fragrance of flowers has been investigated by Herr Regell, who finds that when a plant is kept in the dark the flowers are scentless. If the flower-buds alone were kept in the dark, the flowers proved to be fragrant. Even flowers which bloom at night lost their scent when the plant was deprived of light. On restoring the light, however, the flowers recovered their scent. Respiration has also an influence on their fragrance. For example, a plant of nycterinia enclosed, in a bell-jar, with oxygen gas, behaved as it would have done in air, whereas one enclosed with hydrogen did not open its flower-buds, and these had no scent.

The introduction of the electric light into the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the Post Office Savings' Bank, has been attended by a marked improvement in the health of the staff. In the Sorting Department, were the mails are made up, the men are found to do their work quicker and better without being fagged by the noxious fumes and heat of gas. The Chief Controller estimates the new light to be equivalent to 200 men. In the Savings Bank the time of sick leave has been reduced by two days per head per annum, and the gain at 10d. per hour, the ordinary overtime rate in the service, means a saving of £680 per annum. As the electric light in that building costs only £700 per annum, it follows that the new illuminant is practically paid for by the increased efficiency of the service. This is a matter of the first importance to employers of labour.

According to official tests of smokeless powders made at the Springfield Armoury, Massachusetts, the maximcordite and a similar variety proved the best. Next to these came the Du Pont, which is similar to the Wetteren, and thirdly, the Wetteren. The maxim produced the highest pressures and velocities, it showed no deterioration during two months of exposure to changes of temperature and moisture, and the grains being regular the shell is easily loaded. In a train ignited in the open air, it burns slower than gunpowder, with no smoke, and but a slight flame. In the gun it is smokeless and fouls the piece very little, but gives a sharp report.

M. Bouchon Brandely has introduced a simple device for facilitating the growth of oysters in the French beds. It consists of a series of shallow trays of wire netting, about two feet square and four inches deep. These are ranged in tiers on iron frames, which are either planted on the bottom or suspended from rafts to a suitable depth. The oysters being placed in these trays, are easily collected, and are protected from unsuitable soils, or such enemies as borers and "five fingers," while being exposed on all sides to the free circulation of the water. The apparatus might be useful in the Thames beds where a curious disease accompanied by rotting of the shell has made its appearance.

"LITTLE wit in the head makes muckle travel to the heels." 'Tis often silly to work hard. If you use SAPOLIO you will lighten labor all over the house. Agents—BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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BY
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Eau de Cologne "Regina."
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
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An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
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CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1886.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL; (*Sole Proprietor*),
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SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST CINCER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
IN A HOT CLIMATE

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had
GEORGE [illegible]
Sole Proprietor
72, GOSWELL

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,
MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.
NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—
Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.
FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

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THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No 3 HINDOO PEN. MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
'We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*
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"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*
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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
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The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400lbs. pressure per square inch.
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
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It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark. TRADE MARK.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
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THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
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AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1868.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs.—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only safe, & reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. Vide Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders, specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address free on application to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL ELECTRICITY CLINIC
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.
THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.
IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.
IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.
DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Mother Nature. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by
CARNRICK & CO., LD., LONDON.

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(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Prize £ 660 Paris

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LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

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« *Messrs CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exhibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whose medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exhibition 1883-84* ».

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cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

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NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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WHISKY.

We can strongly recommend this really Old Matured and well Blended WHISKY to our buyers, and feel confident that nowhere can better value be obtained. Price, Rs. 27 per Do .

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IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

TO OPEN ON 1st September.

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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

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TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia, but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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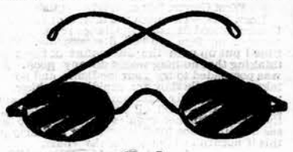

No. 3.

RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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No. 4.

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

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No. 5.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

Gold	Rs. 50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„ 22, 25
Silver Gilt	„ 24
Steel and Nickel	„ 16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kind spectacles are the most comfortable.

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

(Made from Hay's Essence).

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.**

Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest** Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-ozs. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.

This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy**, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-ozs. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.

This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 2s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-ozs. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**

For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-ozs. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**

A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.**

"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**

This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the **Finest Hops**, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-ozs. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. **Trade price, 5s. per lb.** 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED

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